VOLUME II.

THE EXAMINER; ablished Weekly on Jefferson St., next door but one to the PostOffice.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. SIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS, PAUL SEYMOUR,

The Virginia Legislature. - Speech of

utions reported from the Joint Committee of Conference, have given rise to an exciting

Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, has distinguished him self by his bold opposition to them. We copy a bref report of his speech, made in the House of Delegates on Friday, the 12th ult. It will be read with lively interest. The utterance of such sentiments in a Virginia Legislature should shame many Northern men:-National Era.

South Carolina did what you propose to do. Upon a controverted question of constitutional law, she raised the standard of rebellion. The question now before us is much more controverted than that of Nullification. In Carolina, there was a Union hope the Union party will will drop from my grasp.

the motives to which I would appeal have from the article in question: vet their force. What is it that we wish to 'We are not the friends of slavery; we stepped forth to force upon a conquered of the State; but we have no Those words were once engraved in letters should be no division of sentiment.'

the District. I look upon that in a very leaving the distorting rack of our hot-heads, different light from the light in which I view our selfsh perverters and exciters of prejuthe Proviso. I stand on the same principle dice, it cannot be changed in its nature or in both cases. I say that all legislative robbed of its innocence. power is a trust. It should be exercised for the benefit of the governed. When it ceases to be thus exercised, it is a tyranny. The offiction of slavery on the territory would be such; the abolition of slavery in the District would be the same. We see the last more clearly than the first, because it is hear to us. But let us not be less lynxeyed with regard to our more remote brethren. The abolition of slavery in the District I would resist to the last extremity, and by every means which lies within the reach

Why pass these resolutions? You 're-af-Then you once affirmed. And, as a matter of consistency, you must stand by your old resolutions, and carry out now what you proposed to do then. But your consistency is already gone. Why did not the sword flash from its scabbard when the is 27,301. Oregon Bill was passed?

The papers have published that I was state when I voted that the slaveholder had and other parts of Europe. a natural and indefeasible right to carry his slaves into the territories. [Voice. 'That's not in the resolutions.'] (Scott read the passage.)

orgotten that it was the creature of coer-

Necessity has forced upon me the course have pursued. I see in this measure no one good. It is fraught with woes unnumbered. I beseech you, by all that we love and all that we revere, to pause before you plunge this Commonwealth into the ocean of blood. I beg you to take warning by the fate of Carolina. Call not the archmachinator of her ruin to be the soul of your councils. On these resolutions, united

that union and that strength.

I am willing to go before the public and be judged. I care not for the vile motives imputed to me by partisan presses. It is no work of love for me to separate from so many of my old fellow-laborers. It is a and principles forever unsettled, or in doubt. pain to incur the displeasure of so many of my fellow-citizens. But the deeper pain is to stand here, feeling that a cloud of countless evils are impending over this Commonwealth, and I have no hand with which to shield her.

Free Soil Sentiments in Virginia.

paper, publishes the following: THE SLAVERY HUMBUG .- To be sure my dog Slavery is a curse to anybody, but party and a Nullification party. There will then my Northern neighbors shall not per be those two parties here. [Voice, near the suade me to part with him.' The Winchester Republican, an industriously edited reporter. I hope and in many respects readable journal, has arrayed against son, brother against brother. a curious article on "Slavery Agitation." Give me a good cause, and though I claim in which its editor blows hot and cold with no larger quantity of animal courage than the same breath. He deprecates the enothers, and I will stand boldly forth. But deavors of the North, and although he adput the sword in my hand, and call upon mits slavery to be an "evil," yet he insists me to strike at the children of this Union that its agitation must be left solely with for such a cause as this, and the shade of the States suffering-which signifies solely: There is another point from which I would sentiments they shall be hunted down. There is another point to the first approach I know how party feelview the question. I know how party feelings indurate the heart; but I yet hope that
ings indurate the heart; but I yet hope that
ings indurate the heart; but I yet hope that
ings indurate the heart; but I yet hope that
ings indurate the heart; but I yet hope that

an oppressor for creating that institution but we think they are justly liable to the grudging the sacrifice which it may cost against her will, within her borders. We charge of being traitors to the Union, and him to be an honest man. No valuable forget the patriot who stood up in the Par- enemies of the public peace and safety .-- ends, besides those of selfish or profligate liament of Britain, and said that he rejoiced Their mad career must be checked. The ambition, can ever be secured by such disto know that three millions of freemen existence of the Southern States depends honorable successes; and any but a weak would neither be made slaves themselves, upon their promptitude in repelling all or unscrupulous man will prefer to bide his nor the instruments to make slaves of others. aggression, and upon this subject there time, and wait for more auspicious days,

legislation was killed by the negative of Southern States' nor aggress that the South are ever ready to plunge. the Crown. But the preamble of the law may repel. Theirs is a course backed by was preserved-it is prefixed to our present honesty of purpose. The South sees it so, Constitution. And in the enumeration of but tries to shut her eyes upon the light. the causes by which Virginia looked for her Whatever she may pretend, she does not justification before the world, stands the act discover in the North a disposition to inof that Prince in perpetuating this inhuman terfere with slavery where it existstraffic. And in the early Congress, in op- although, like our contemporary, her people position to the Northern States, Virginia 'would rejoice heartily if there was not a voted to declare that traffic piracy. I recur slave within the borders' of our Union .-to these facts to show what Virginia once And is the right not guarantied them to thought of measures like these-to show that discuss the claims of slavery-to argue she thought them acts of wrong, of oppres- upon its righteousness, its profit, its convenience? May not citizens in the North If I stand alone in this Hall, in this "agitate" slavery, as well as 'citizens of the Commonwealth, and in this country, I will States suffering?' And will any ill occur raise my voice in protestation against this thereby? And this is all they ask in regard measure. For I regard it as an outrage to slavery in the South; they would rejoice against every principle of civil and religious to see us better our condition, although they iberty, and an outrage upon humanity. If are perfectly willing we should work out there is one man on this floor who is willing our own salvation, as we ask to do. They to lend his hand to aid practically in it, I insist, however, that on no account should should like to see his face. There is not slavery be transplanted into our new terrione but would feel it an imputation upon tories. If slavery is an "evil" in Virginia his honor to say that he would inflict slavery | - which the Republican admits-it could upon these territories. Then why quarrel be no less an evil in New Mexico and with Congress for proposing to prevent what California; if it is to be deplored here, it would be deplored there, This is it-this I wish to say a few words upon the pro- is all; and whatever other shape the quesposed measure of abolition of slavery in tion may assume, or does assume, after

> The number of possengers arrived at the port of New York, during the year 1848, for whom commutation and hospital money was paid, was 189,176, of whom were-Natives of Ireland, Do of Germany,

office of the Commissioners of Emigration tent, and infers, from the vast amount of only receives the elite. She gives consul-4,157 Germans, and 399 others.

Do of other countries,

persons, consisted of a supper and night's were sent for the gold, and various other

as a mation that during the ensuing year the pared with any single financial account on L.-"My Lord Bish member of the House which passed those emigration from Germany will be greater record, except the national debt of Great resolutions. But that is a great mistake. than ever, while it is equally certain that it Britain. The ships sent by Solomon and L.—" My mind must have been in a singular will show a further increase from Ireland Hiram of Tyre, for the gold and treasures the centre of the earth."

Slavers Captured.

There have been captured by British distance to California, Maj. Noah, therefore cruisers nine vessels off Gallenas Sea Bar concludes that ancient Ophir and modern Mr. Conway said that, as they were re. and Gallabah. The British frigate Am- California are one and the same place. corded in the statute book, that passage did phitrite captured during her stay in the Bight The conclusion does not exactly amount to not occur.

Of Benin, six slavers, three of which con- a geometrical demonstration, but it affords been saved his pains. That passage did not occur in the resolutions as they passed this Rouse. And to vote it, I must have forgotten that all men came into the world free and equal I men came into the

Benetiful Extract. We take the following extract from an address delivered by Dr. Olin, before the students of the University at Middletown. The address

admirable production. The extract below is peculiarly appropriate to the times. Always be ready to avow your princi-

wasnington—that indicates the steel died, yet outsiders have no right to discourse in any important crisis or question of genupon it, and if insiders express abolition eral interest. The Redeemer of the world very in the District, with the consent of the free soil. has given to this equitable principle the slave-owners therein.

confess before the angels in heaven. when God, whose attributes ever side with of gold upon the walls of the Capitol; but Now it happens that ninety-nine in every the right, will pluck its drowned honors in its halls, the representatives of Virginia hundred "Slavery Agitators" in the North from the deep, and make the conscientious are now called upon to take the initiative are just as opposed to LEGISLATING against and the brave sharers in its triumphs. Whostep to overthrow this principle. We have slavery as it exists in the States as our ever covets promotion while his principles conquered this people by our arms. But centemporary is. Then why charge them are under the ban, must fall back upon the the principle which lies at the foundation of with being 'traitors to the Union, and ene- expedients and resources of party, which is our Constitution is, that each people have a mies of the public peace and safety?" They always framed and held together by comight to their own forms of government .- merely insist that slavery should not be promises in which principle is sacrificed to There is no outrage in the wide would carried into free territory, and against the policy. Into this turbid maelstroom, from greater than this we propose to do. As a consent of the citizens of said territory .-- which virtue and conscience never came colony, we legislated to prohibit the intro. Their mad career' is all moonshine! They forth without a stain, good, but ambitious

The Dahlias of Mexico and the Gold of

The New York correspondent of the Nation al Intelligencer, inculges in some curious speculations in reference to the identity of California and the ancient Ophir, where the gold digwriter says:

be more than two thousand years old. In Africa. one of its closed hands he found a bulbous root, which he carried home and deposited in a sunny soil. In a few weeks it sprout ed, grew, and finally blossomed into a beautiful dahlia. As the dahlia has usually been considered native only in Mexico and South America, this solitary blossom from the hand of the Egyptian mummy, may perhaps be called up as a beautiful witness in corroboration of the idea that the inhabitants of the Old World (as it is called) once had communication with the western continent. And granting that question settled in the affirmative, another still lies behind it, more difficult perhaps of solution. viz: was the dahlia originally transferred from Mexico to Egypt, or from Egypt to Mexico? The presumption is, that as Mexico has been the accredited home of the dahlia in modern times, it was also its home

in the earlier age of the world. As a collateral frem in reference to the idea of ancient communication between the old world and the new, an argument is raised to show that 'the gold of Ophir,' of Scripture celebrity, came from California. 189,176 Major Noah, in his last "Sunday Times," Of those applying and relieved at the goes into the argument to considerable ex-The temporary relief granted to 6,640 length of the voyages of the ships which considerations, that it was California gold Women. The total number of persons, who for a that so wonderfully and magnificently en- A Fool Answered According to his Folly. The Commissioners have reliable infor- pounds sterling-a sum hardly to be com- and Bishop Burnet: of Ophir, required three years to make the B .- "And yours, my Lord Rechester, to the voyage, and as the length of the voyage antipodes."

L.—"And yours to the bottom of hell." would seem to correspond very well with the

gotten that all men came into the world free and equal. I must have forgotten that slavely is an unnatural state, I must have forgot

Slavery in the District We copy the following brief history of the movements in Congress for the abolition slavery in the District of Columbia, from

"Nota Bene" in the Concordia Intelligencer: is said by those who have read it to be a most "What think you of the slavery agitation in Congress? Mr. Gott's proposition to abolish slavery in the ten miles square, Always be ready to avow your prince ples of action. Scorn concealment. Put seems to be viewed as something new and out your true colors to the gaze of men and angels. There is a false prudence, a mock angels. There is a false prudence, a mock angels to account the gaze of men and angels. There is a false prudence, a mock angels to be viewed as something new and out your true colors to the gaze of men and out your t we cannot be. Divided and distracted we must be. And, should the passions they must be. And, should the passions they The Virginia Lore of the Lore convenient position for treachery or evasion. It is well and safe to stand committed to the right, that the world may know, in advance, where you will be found in any day of trial;

the traffic in slaves, in the Listrict, and for Legislative measures to put a stop to the considered best to aid a central State convention, or people's railroad central assovention, or people as railroad central assovention, and it is a reflection upon a good man's in-telligence or integrity, to have his opinions of Maryland, offered a memorial for the telligence or integrity, to have his opinions of slavery in the District, which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed, such other purposes as may be considered Society has a right to know what it may Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, objected best to promote the general welfare, by the expect from him; and justly suspects him of to the printing, but expressly admitted the use of steam power upon a wide track, prointerested and dishonest aims, when he right of Congress, "to grant the people of perly and permanently constructed railroad. chooses to remain undecided and uncommit the District any measures which they may Lou. Jour. ted till suffrage has announced the safe way. deem necessary to free themselves from Educated men are the natural sources and this deplorable evil!" On the 6th Januaguides of popular opinion; and they are ry, 1829, Mr. Minor, of Pennsylvania, bound to stand forth boldly, to battle with offered a resolution instructing the Com-The Fellowsville (Va.) Democrat, a Whig prejudice, and breast the inundation of pas- mittee on the District to inquire into the exsion, though at some risk of being swept away by its fury. The principles of the same. And the vote was, ayes 114, nays educated, active, influential men, of every 66! Mr. Mark Alexander, of Virginia, community, generally become its public reported, in substance, that slavery could sentiment. This living embodiment and not be abolished in the District without the oppression of reason, truth and righteous consent of the people thereof. The same ness, acts upon the multitude with vastly committee likewise reported a bill, declarmore directness and efficiency than books ing negroes brought into the District for of morals and religions; and as it consti- sa e, free! In 1825 a memorial, signed tutes the most effectual method for the for. by 1200 of the citizens of the District mation and vigorous maintenance of a sound was presented, praying for the abolition of public sentiment, so it is chiefly relied upon slavery there, and the project was decidedfor that function. On this account it was ly popular. On the 23d January, 1836. that the laws of Athens held that citizen an Mr. John Tyler, then a Senator from Vir-Washington—that majestic form—will in- Slavery is an evil which should be reme. enemy to the State, who remained a neutral ginia, in one of a series of resolutions, con-

In looking over the annual report of the layed until another opportunity. American Colonisation Society, submitted at

the recent meeting in Washington City, the National Intelligencer notices the following facts in regard to the condition of affairs in the Republic of Liberia:

General peace and prosperity have preailed throughout the past year, and the inhabitants are happy in the prosecution of their various vocations. Great attention has been paid to the cultivation of the soil, and this branch of business is daily becoming better appreciated than it has been heretofore. The banks of its principal rivers will soon present a beautiful prospect, adorned with rich fields of rice, sugar cane, and coffee; and the cultivation of ginger, duction of slaves into our territories. This neither endanger the 'existence of the men, of facile morality and feeble purposes, pepper, and arrow-root is engaging general attention. Considerable quantities of these articles have been exported, but it is thought that coffee will be one of the most valuable of gold dust, (Troy-weight,) which at an productions of the Republic. It is easy of cultivation, yields a small crop in three and a large one in five years after being planted. and its quality has been pronounced by competent judges equal to any in the world. gers of old obtained the immense quantities of Much attention has been devoted to the gold, in the construction of the temple. The cause of education, and the religious condition of the people is all that could be The London Magazine of Science, of expected. From present prospects no limit place. On the contrary, we do not as yet last month, says that in the Travels of Lord can be fixed to the good influence which Lindsay, it is stated, that during his wan- Liberia and her institutions can exert, not derings in Egypt, he discovered a mummy, only upon the native tribes, but the entire which the hieroglyphics upon it proved to temporal and spiritual regeneration of

British Channel, belongs to neither England would disappoint themselves in the end. in some ci devant aristocratic square, where being in all, 16,820-12,264 were Irish, the gold of Ophir used in the construction tations'—is very difficult, however, to conand ornaments of Solomon's temple, the sult; and when visited in her incognito, sends down word that 'Madame cannot be disturbed -- she is "composing," -- Model

longer or shorter period of the year have riched the famous temple of antiquity. The Verses 4 and 5 of Proverbs receive illusbecome chargeable to the Commissioners, Major states the cost of the temple at up- tration from the following dialogue, said to a poet to himself, when he considers times wards of four hundred and fifty millions of have taken place between Lord Rochester past, that 'Pages of the twentieth year' may

B.-"There, I leave you, my Lord."
[Dr. Chalmers.

A New Mistery of the United States. Mr. Hildreth, formerly of the Boston Atlas a lawyer of eminence in Boston, and who

In western New York an important a meeting was to be held on the 25th, to take into consideration measures to forward the construction of a road with a permanent never heard, even in Congress. The Judge, in double or triple track railroad, of six feet track, and without any small curves, on National Era.

The Contract Western Virginia contains 38,500 square niles; Western Pennsylvania 33,000 square niles. In 1830 Western Virginia had 378,000 inhabitance, or about nine and a half to the square mile: at that time Western Pennsylvania had 593,000 inhabitants or eighteen to the square mile. In 1840 Western Visinia had 432,000 inhabitants, and Western Pennsylvania 815,000.

Virginia in ten years gaining one and a

than that of Pennsylvania, and mineral wealth more abundant. The climate of Virginia is unsurpassed by any in the Union, and the navigable waters as nomerous and the navigable waters as nomerous and other parts of the letter I stated, as nearly navigable. And why this difference?

Simply because Western Virginia is

One hundred and fifty slaves, which have been emancipated by the will of their late onfess before the angels in heaven.

Let every one who would not become a entirely of slaveholders) reported, that Liberia, at New Orleans, in the bark Laura, scoomplish? Is it to force the institution of slavery upon California and New Mexico? Has this proud Commonwealth, at this day, the state proud Commonwealth, at this day, the State has a space of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State but we have no hesitation in the state of the State and House of Representatives, &c. hesitation in be put down, it is a misfortune and a snare The Report was drawn by the late Mr. der in charge, on their way to that city, stepped forth to force upon a conquered people that thing? Then we have forgotten to rise; and he should blush, and suspect people that thing? Then we have forgotten to rise; and he should blush, and suspect people that thing? Then we have forgotten only the worst enemies of the black race, himself a knave, who is conscious of clearest heads that Virginia ever produced. cholera, and their departure is therefore de-

Look before you Leap. The New York Journal of Commerce has the following sound precautionary remarks, which ought not to be overlooked in the pre-

case will help men to make better calculations. They have an idea that gold grows in California, and is to be had for the scraping, without reflecting upon the con-

Let us suppose a hundred thousand men at the placers, and that each of them has amassed one-tenth part of the smallest sum he hoped for when he started-for we take it no man dreams of less than a hundred thousand. One hundred thousand men, then having each dug, say eighty-four lbs. average of ten dollars an ounce for good and poor, will be about ten thousand dollars-we should have a thousand millions of gold thrown into circulation immediately, an amount which would decrease the value of gold in the world at least one-half. This is no idle assumption.

Now we do not mean to say this will take see any reason for supposing that gold is to be much cheaper in our day than it now is; but we state the case in order to show what, after all, would be the effect of the realisaof men for the year 1849. Add to this, Metamorphosis of a Fushionable Milliner. the probability that five hundred thousand As the model milliner rises in the world, persons will be in California within two a confusion of tongues, like the Tower of years, (if the gold should continue as golden Babel, attends her growing eminence. Her as now,) and then consider what reasonable knowledge of English becomes more French prospect there is of their expectations being every day, until at last her dialect, like the fulfilled, and how the fulfilment of them

nor France, but is continually running be- A word as to the accounts which we are tween the two. She talks like Madame receiving from California daily. Our read-Celeste, which makes it very difficult to un- ers will have seen the statement which we exists at present, the general suffrage prinderstand her, unless you have had a course published from the Evening Post of the ciple prevails in voting for members of the of six private boxes at the Adelphi. A result of an assay of a twenty ounce lump lower House; but a property qualification is similar metamorphosis takes place in her of "gold" bought for \$140 in San Franname and door-plate. Mrs. Todd is changed cisco. Whether this case is as stated or to Madame Toddee, and her shop is called not, it is notorious that the sulphuret of a 'Magazin de Fouveaules,' or, at least, a iron which is found all over this section of · Depot,' and circulars inform the curious, country has been found in large quantities that Madame Toddee is de Paris (of on the west coast. It is commonly known come a law.—Charleston Courier. course) and was the 'premiere eleve' of last as "farmers' gold" and abounds in lime-Exposition d'Industrie' for her very supe- stone formations. It is not even valuable rior 'jupons hydieniques.' As her fame in- as iron ore, since by no process yet discovcreases so does her invisibility. Her 'Mag. ered can it be made available, always azin' is vacated for a handsome mansion, evaporating instead of melting. A ship

The Journal des Debats of Dec. 11. announces as published that day, a new book by M. Lamartine, entitled "Raphael, says—"Persons who have seen the book, assure us that in deep feeling, charm and splendor of style, those frequent returns of a poet to himself, when he provided the provided and temperate habits.

The Debats py offenders have, in consequence of this exposure, renewed their pledge, and are now observing correct and temperate habits.

EFFECTS PRODUCED UNDER AN EXHAUSTED REfessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau. The Britain in 1842, exclusive of packs of other fluids change to vapor; heat is slight publisher of these pages, M. Perrotin, an- hounds, was 300,386. nounces from the same author, a very important work, 'The History of the Revolution of 1848, and the foundation of the ed to \$814,710. Republic."

The Cholera. The whole number of cases which have occurred at Quarantine, have been 102; of which 52 died, and 50 were discharged. Of these, 59 cases occurred among the passen-

dency never entered into my mind.

The second accusation was, that I "urged upon Congress that no more pecuniary supof this war, in order that the Government might be forced, for want of the means of war, to withdraw our victorious armies from the enemy's country in disgrace," &c. 1 never uttered such a sentiment to any one. My friends know that I was opposed to the withholding of supplies.

took to adjudicate a question before it had half to the square mile, and Pennsylvania nearly seven.

The soil of Western Virginia is better

The soil of Western Virginia is better to four or five gentlemen at Cleveland, in Ohio, who urged me to permit my name to be brought before the Buffalo Convention. other parts of the letter, I stated, as nearly as I can recollect, (my letter not being before me,) that "slavery existed by virtue slave soil, and Western Pennsylvania is of the local law, and consequently could students." not exist without the sanction of law."-This had been settled by several judicial decisions, and I supposed was doubted by no one. In the case of Graves and Slaughter, it was recognised by the Judges, following

> subject, and that it belonged exclusively to preme Court, 1 expressed myself opposed connected with the interests of this particular to the extension of slavery. This, so far as ington (Pa.) Examiner 12th. can recollect, was the substance of the communication.
>
> Bibles in the U. S.—According to the most accurate accounts, only 4,000,000 Bibles were in use throughout the United States in the year

> addressed, so far as I remember, did not 1840. The number has now increased to represent others, and I did not consider the 30,000,000. In 1840, the Bible was printed in publication of the letter as necessary. It 1848 the different languages and dialects; in was not written with that view, but there tures amount to 136. was no restriction as to its publication.

> answer to letters received, and were published, auxiliary to the American Tract Society ed without my permission and against my It was organized at the "Camp-ground, Tuals." wishes. This is the first letter, so far as 1 tin Plains."
> Rev. Wm. Roberts, superintendent of the now remember, that I have written for pub- missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lication within the last two years. As a had issued a call for a meeting in Oregon City, citizen, I claim the right, and shall exercise to establish an Oregon Bible Society. it, of forming and expressing my opinion on public measures.

JOHN MCLEAN.

January 20, 1849.

The Tallahassee Sentinel announces the following State officers, elected by the Legislature of Florida, on the 5th instant:

David P. Hogue, Attorney General. Charles W. Downing, Secretary

Simon Towle, Comptroller of Public

Accounts. Wm. R. Hayward, Treasurer. Robert S. Hayward, Clerk of the preme Court.

The Legislature has passed laws giving tion of one-tenth part of the expectations the election of Register of Public Lands and Judges of Probate to the qualified voters of the State and counties respectively.

A bill providing for an alteration in the cure the right of equal suffrage to all the products, as sold from his farm of 125 acres, in citizens of that State, passed its second reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of Wheat, 516 to 75 to 26. Under the Constitution, as it necessary to vote for members of the Senate. This creates an invidious distinction

between the voters, and, as the voice of the State appears to be against it, the bill in question, to do it away, will probably be-

The Catholic clergy of this city con tinue to call the names of such persons

evaporating instead of melting. A ship have been fined at the police-office by the brought home a load of this ore from the magistrate for public drunkenness during liveried footmen usher you up velvet-carpeted stairs into saloons and boudoirs with goldlegged chairs and the rosiest ottomans. She
only receives the elite. She 'gives consultations' is now difficult. ber of names denounced on Sunday last was considerably diminished compared with that of the two previous weeks. We understand, also, that several of these unhap-

Rates-Greyhounds, £1; pointers, setters, spaniels, &c., when one person keeps two or more, £14; house dogs and others, when a person has but one, £8.

I cannot think Nature so spent and de cayed as to bring forth nothing worth her former years. She is always the same, and

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

called. There were no places sought out as places of theatrical resort, nor could they be thought of by those who formed themselves solely upon the simplicity of the Scriptures—Robert Hall.

M'KENDREE COLLEGE, (ILL.)-A correspo dent at Lebanon, Illinois, writing on business furnishes the following information in relati to the college located at that place

"M' Kendree College is prospering beyond he [1] well knew was more than likely to be presented for decision in the Court where in fact, we have more than we can well accompanied to the court where in fact, we have more than we can well accompanied to the court where in fact, we have more than we can well accompanied to the court where in fact, we have more than we can well accompanied to the court where in fact, we have more than we can well accompanied to the court where in fact, we have more than we can well accompanied to the court where in fact, we have more than we can well accompanied to the court where in fact, we have more than the court where it is the court where the court where it is the court where it is the court where the court where it is the have always been, and are doing well.

"The students embrace an interesting class of young men, chiefly between the ages of seven-

> wield an extensive influence in moulding the literary and moral destinies of this vast coun. "An interesting revival of religion is now

a very favorable reception at citizens, a subscription in aid of the cause has been raised, which already amounts to \$15,0

the respective States. As a political ques-tion, which can never come before the Su-tion, which can never come before the Su-

1848 the different versions of the Holy Scrip

OREGON -- We learn from Oregon pap Some two or three letters were written in than an "Oregon Tract Society" has been form

AGRICULTURAL.

YELLOWS IN PEACH TREES .- As it can now

I have not as yet met with a case of vellows in my new nursery, but have had abundant opportunity to test my theory elsewhere, I also see it yearly tested. It is a sure and certain remedy; a cure, not for the subject itself, but to prevent its propagation. Let every tree, small or large, presenting the least appearance of infection, be immediately racted out, and, if convenient, be consumed by fire, not waiting for is worse than none; neither waiting for the tree to die on your hands; but, at any season, roof it entirely out in each and every case. Then will your entire orchard always present a thrifty and Morristown, N. J., Dec. 26th, 1848

ng, of Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvanie

Wheat, 516 bushels, Rye, 50 bushels, Outs, 1,000 bushels, Indian corn, 17 acres, or 1 Timothy seed, 4 bushels, Potatoes, 100 bushels, Apples, 500 bushels, Hay, 70 tons, Sheep and lambs, Calves, 14 in numb Swine, 20 in number,

The stock remaining on the farm, on the 12th December, consisted of 5 horses, 2 colts, 26 milch cows, 1 bull, 2 heifers, 10 sheep, and 1 breeding sow.

equal velocity; most animals die in a sho time, but some of those, which are amphibiou live several hours; vegetation ceases to grow combustion cannot be maintained; gunpowd transmitted; glow-worms emit no light; a bell, when struck, is but faintly heard; and magnets are equally powerful.

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE UNITED STATES CURTON House.—A complete set of standard weights and measures supplied by the government of the United States, consists of, first, a set of weights from one pound avoirdupois to fifty pounds, and a troy pound; secondly, a set of weights, from one ounce troy, to one ten-thousandth of an ounce; thirdly, an English yard measure; fourthly, a set of siquid measures, consisting of the wine gallon and its parts, down to the half pint inclusive; and fifthly, one half-bushel Winchester measure.

VEGETATION THE SOURCE OF REPROSECTION. No plants, no animals—no a no manure, no cultivation.

KERF BERS.—Hees cost nothing for their an neither for their pasturage in summer, nor their provisions in winter.

THE EXAMINER; mished Weekly on Jefferson St., next door but one to the PostOffice. TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. X COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR. PEBLISHER.

1he Virginia Legislature. - Speech of

sble, without unqualifiedly committing them to le adopted. So, at least, we read the move-

utions reported from the Joint Commi

Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, has distinguished him self by his bold opposition to them. We copy bref report of his speech, made in the House of such sentiments in a Virginia Legislature sho shame many Northern men: - National Era. South Carolina did what you propose to

do. Upon a controverted question of constitutional law, she raised the standard of rebellion. The question now before us is much more controverted than that of Nulli fication. In Carolina, there was a Union consist of himself alone.' Father will be will drop from my grasp.

the motives to which I would appeal have from the article in question an oppressor for creating that institution Those words were once engraved in letters should be no division of sentiment.'

none would do?

different light from the light in which I view our selfish perverters and exciters of prejuthe Proviso. I stand on the same principle dice, it cannot be changed in its nature or in both cases. I say that all legislative robbed of its innocence. power is a trust. It should be exercised for the benefit of the governed. When it ceases to be thus exercised, it is a tyranny. The infliction of slavery on the territory would be such; the abolition of slavery in the District would be the same. We see the last more clearly than the first, because it is near to us. But let us not be less lynxeyed with regard to our more remote brethren. The abolition of slavery in the Dis-

Why pass these resolutions? You 're-affirm.' Then you once affirmed. And, as a matter of consistency, you must stand by your old resolutions, and carry out now what you proposed to do then. But your consistency is already gone. Why did not the sword flash from its scabbard when the is 27,301.

Oregon Bill was passed? My mind must have been in a singular state when I voted that the slaveholder had a natural and indefeesible right to the slaveholder had and other parts of Europe. a natural and indefeasible right to carry his slaves into the territories. [Voice. 'That's not in the resolutions.'] (Scott read the

forgotten that it was the creature of coer-Necessity has forced upon me the course

I have pursued. I see in this measure no one good. It is fraught with woes unnum bered. I beseech you, by all that we love admirable production. The extract below is and all that we revere, to pause before you peculiarly appropriate to the times.

Always be ready to avow you of blood. I beg you to take warning by promise to rouse be kindled, wo, wo to this say you want strength. Give me better the last resort, should the measure they denounce proofs than professions, and you shall have that union and that strength.

I am willing to go before the public and be judged. I care not for the vile motives The resolutioner, have given rise to an exciting imputed to me by partisan presses. It is no many of my old fellow-laborers. It is a pain to incur the displeasure of so many of Delegates on Friday, the 12th ult. It will to stand here, feeling that a cloud of count-Delegates on Finday, the lively interest. The utterance of less evils are impending over this Common-

Free Soil Sentiments in Virginia.

paper, publishes the following: THE SLAVERY HUMBUG .- To be sure my dog Slavery is a curse to anybody, but party and a Nullification party. There will then my Northern neighbors shall not perbe those two parties here. [Voice, near the suade me to part with him.' The Winhope the Union party will chester Republican, an industriously edited and in many respects readable journal, has arrayed against son, brother against brother. a curious article on "Slavery Agitation." no larger quantity of animal courage than the same breath. He deprecates the enothers, and I will stand boldly forth. But deavors of the North, and although he adput the sword in my hand, and call upon mits slavery to be an "evil," yet he insists me to strike at the children of this Union that its agitation 'must be left solely with for such a cause as this, and the shade of the States suffering—which signifies solely: Washington—that majestic form—will in- Slavery is an evil which should be remeterpose to intercept the blow, and the steel died, yet outsiders have no right to discourse There is another point from which I would sentiments they shall be hunted down,

yet their force. What is it that we wish to have never had any agency in maintaining mere puppet and time-server, beware of "until the adjoining States act on the sub-chartered by the Colonisation Society. slavery upon California and New Mexico? the system; and we should rejoice heartily feeling more solicitude for promotion than ject, it would be unwise and impolitic, if These are only about one half of the whole if there was not a slave within the borders he does for his principles. If they are to not unjust, for Congress to interfere, etc. Has this proud Commonwealth, at this day, stepped forth to force upon a conquered of the State; but we have no hesitation in be put down, it is a misfortune and a snare to rise; and he should blush and support to rise; and to rise to rise; and to rise t people that thing? Then we have forgotten declaring the Northern agitators to be not himself a knew and suspect Phil. Doddridge, one of the subtlest and turned back, in consequence of the exagpeople that thing! Then we have forgotten declaring the day when Virginia stood up to oppose only the worst enemies of the black race, himself a knave, who is conscious of clearest heads that Virginia ever produced. gerated reports that met them as to the but we think they are justly liable to the grudging the sacrifice which it may cost against her will, within her borders. We charge of being traitors to the Union, and him to be an honest man. No valuable forget the patriot who stood up in the Par- enemies of the public peace and safety .- ends, besides those of selfish or profligate liament of Britain, and said that he rejoiced Their mad career must be checked. The ambition, can ever be secured by such disto know that three millions of freemen existence of the Southern States depends honorable successes; and any but a weak would neither be made slaves themselves, upon their promptitude in repelling all or unscrupulous man will prefer to bide his nor the instruments to make slaves of others. aggression, and upon this subject there time, and wait for more auspicious days,

conquered this people by our arms. But contemporary is. Then why charge them are under the ban, must fall back upon the been paid to the cultivation of the soil, and the principle which lies at the foundation of with being 'traitors to the Union, and ene- expedients and resources of party, which is this branch of business is daily becoming our Constitution is, that each people have a mies of the public peace and safety?' They always framed and held together by com. better appreciated than it has been heretoright to their own forms of government. — merely insist that slavery should not be promises in which principle is sacrificed to fore. The banks of its principal rivers There is no outrage in the wide world carried into free territory, and against the policy. Into this turbid maelstroom, from will soon present a beautiful prospect, greater than this we propose to do. As a consent of the citizens of said territory. - which virtue and conscience never came adorned with rich fields of rice, sugar cane, colony, we legislated to prohibit the intro. 'Their mad career' is all moonshine! They forth without a stain, good, but ambitious and coffee; and the cultivation of ginger, duction of slaves into our territories. This neither endanger the 'existence of the men, of facile morality and feeble purposes, pepper, and arrow-root is engaging general legislation was killed by the negative of Southern States' nor aggress that the South are ever ready to plunge. the Crown. But the preamble of the law may repel. Theirs is a course backed by was preserved-it is prefixed to our present honesty of purpose. The South sees it so, Constitution. And in the enumeration of but tries to shut her eyes upon the light. the causes by which Virginia looked for her Whatever she may pretend, she does not justification before the world, stands the act discover in the North a disposition to inof that Prince in perpetuating this inhuman terfere with slavery where it existstraffic. And in the early Congress, in op- although, like our contemporary, her people position to the Northern States, Virginia 'would rejoice heartily if there was not a voted to declare that traffic piracy. I recur slave within the borders' of our Union .-to these facts to show what Virginia once And is the right not guarantied them to thought of measures like these-to show that discuss the claims of slavery-to argue she thought them acts of wrong, of oppres- upon its righteousness, its profit, its convenience? May not citizens in the North If I stand alone in this Hall, in this "agitate" slavery, as well as 'citizens of the Commonwealth, and in this country, I will States suffering?' And will any ill occur raise my voice in protestation against this thereby? And this is all they ask in regard measure. For I regard it as an outrage to slavery in the South; they would rejoice against every principle of civil and religious to see us better our condition, although they liberty, and an outrage upon humanity. If are perfectly willing we should work out there is one man on this floor who is willing our own salvation, as we ask to do. They to lend his hand to aid practically in it. I insist, however, that on no account should should like to see his face. There is not slavery be transplanted into our new terrione but would feel it an imputation upon tories. If slavery is an "evil" in Virginia his honor to say that he would inflict slavery -which the Republican admits-it could upon these territories. Then why quarrel be no less an evil in New Mexico and with Congress for proposing to prevent what California; if it is to be deplored here, it would be deplored there. This is it-this I wish to say a few words upon the pro. is all; and whatever other shape the quesposed measure of abolition of slavery in tion may assume, or does assume, after the District. I look upon that in a very leaving the distorting rack of our hot-heads,

The number of passengers arrived at the port of New York, during the year 1848, for whom commutation and hospital money was paid, was 189,176, of whom were-Natives of Ireland,

Do of Germany,

4,157 Germans, and 399 others.

persons, consisted of a supper and night's were sent for the gold, and various other

The papers have published that I was a mation that during the ensuing year the pared with any single financial account on member of the House which passed those emigration from Germany will be greater record, except the national debt of Great resolutions. But that is a great mistake. than ever, while it is equally certain that it Britain. The ships sent by Solomon and L.—"I

Slavers Captured.

Mr. Conway said that, as they were re. and Gallabah. The British frigate Arn. California are one and the same place.corded in the statute book, that passage did phitrite captured during her stay in the Bight | The conclusion does not exactly amount to of Benin, six slavers, three of which con- a geometrical demonstration, but it affords Mr. Scott said, if Mr. Conway had at. tained nine hundred and seventy-three material for curious speculation worth platended to what he had said, he would have been saved his pains. That passage did not occur in the resolutions as they passed this House. And to vote it, I must have for
solutions and seventy-three dand seventy-three cing by the side of Lord Lindsay's dahlia.

Messrs. Harper, of this city, for the publication of his History of the United States, of a bleak rock," says a forcible English upon which he has been several years ensured five slaves. And the British frigate Penelope of a bleak rock," says a forcible English gaged. It will be in three volumes, and

Bengtiful Extract. We take the following extract from an address delivered by Dr. Olin, before the students of the University at Middletown. The address is said by those who have read it to be a most

ples of action. Scorn concealment. Put wealth, and I have no hand with which to ted till suffrage has announced the safe way. deem necessary to free themselves from The Fellowsville (Va.) Democrat, a Whig prejudice, and breast the inundation of pas- mittee on the District to inquire into the exeducated, active, influential men, of every 66! Mr. Mark Alexander, of Virginia, oppression of reason, truth and righteous consent of the people thereof. The same ness, acts upon the multitude with vastly committee likewise reported a bill, declarmore directness and efficiency than books ing negroes brought into the District for public sentiment, so it is chiefly relied upon slavery there, and the project was decided. enemy to the State, who remained a neutral ginia, in one of a series of resolutions, conin any important crisis or question of gen- ceded the right of Congress abolish slahas given to this equitable principle the slave-owners therein. There is another point from successful the state of the first approach I know how party feel- lynched, or summarily punished according sanction of religion, and it is only they who The first approach I know of to the proper confess before the angels in heaven.

when God, whose attributes ever side with of gold upon the walls of the Capitol; but Now it happens that ninety-nine in every the right, will pluck its drowned honors in its halls, the representatives of Virginia hundred "Slavery Agitators" in the North from the deep, and make the conscientious are now called upon to take the initiative are just as opposed to LEGISLATING against and the brave sharers in its triumphs. Who. habitants are happy in the prosecution of step to overthrow this principle. We have slavery as it exists in the States as our ever covets promotion while his principles

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, indulges in some curious speculations in reference to the identity of California and the ancient Ophir, where the gold digwriter says:

derings in Egypt, he discovered a mummy, be more than two thousand years old. In one of its closed hands he found a bulbous root, which he carried home and deposited in a sunny soil. In a few weeks it sprout ed, grew, and finally blossomed into a beautiful dahlia. As the dahlia has usually been considered native only in Mexico and South America, this solitary blossom from the hand of the Egyptian mummy, may perhaps be called up as a beautiful witness in corroboration of the idea that the inhabi tants of the Old World (as it is called) once had communication with the western continent. And granting that question settled in the affirmative, another still lies behind it, more difficult perhaps of solution, viz: was the dahlia originally transferred from Mexico to Egypt, or from Egypt to Mexico? The presumption is, that as Mexico has been the accredited home of the dahlia in modern times, it was also its home in the earlier age of the world.

As a collateral item in reference to th idea of ancient communication between the old world and the new, an argument is raised to show that 'the gold of Ophir,' of Scripture celebrity, came from California. 189,176 Major Noah, in his last "Sunday Times," Of those applying and relieved at the goes into the argument to considerable ex-The temporary relief granted to 6,640 length of the voyages of the ships which considerations, that it was California gold oners have reliable infor- pounds sterling-a sum hardly to be com- and Bishop Burnet:

of Ophir, required three years to make the of Ophir, required three years to make the voyage voyage, and as the length of the voyage antipodes."

L—"And yours to the bottom of hell."

L—"There, I leave you, my Lord."

[Dr. Chalmers. There have been captured by British distance to California, Maj. Noah, therefore cruisers nine vessels off Gallenas Sea Bar concludes that ancient Ophir and modern

gotten that all men came into the world free and equal. I must have forgotten that slavery is an unnatural state. I must have

Slavery in the District. We copy the following brief history of the movements in Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, from a "Nota Bene" in the Concordia Intelligencer:

tion in Congress? Mr. Gott's proposition Always be ready to avow your princi- to abolish slavery in the ten miles square, seems to be viewed as something new and the fate of Carolina. Call not the arch. out your true colors to the gaze of men and extra-awful. He is not the first man who mile, as direct as practicable through the matter. I have central parts of the State of New York— instant, induces me to make the following your councils. On these resolutions, united modesty, which inculcates the opposite must be. And, should the passions they must be and the matter. I have central parts of the State of New York— looked through a series of journals and as the first and most important link of such statement:

Indicate the soul of the state of New York— looked through a series of journals and as the first and most important link of such statement:

The first accusation was, that I have said of the gospel of this question, and you will see that it is state of New York— looked through a series of journals and as the first and most important link of such statement:

The first accusation was, that I have said of the gospel of the gospel of this question, and you will see that it is statement. leave the world to infer the existence of not the fanatics of the North only whom to the Pacific ocean. The meeting was wisely and successfully maintained and adland. Save yourselves from the horrors of civil strife. You say you want union... You say you want union... You say you want strength. Give me better convenient position for treachery or evasion. the traffic in slaves, in the Listrict, and for It is well and safe to stand committed to the Legislative measures to put a stop to the right, that the world may know, in advance, same." It was adopted without a division. where you will be found in any day of trial; On the 12th December, 1827, Mr. Barney, and it is a reflection upon a good man's in. of Maryland, offered a memorial for the 15th day of February, to hear reports, work of love for me to separate from so telligence or integrity, to have his opinions restriction of slavery in the District, which, adopt memorials, petitions, &c., and for plication to the late candidates for the Presand principles forever unsettled, or in doubt. on his motion, was ordered to be printed, such other purposes as may be considered idency never entered into my mind. Society has a right to know what it may Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, objected best to promote the general welfare, by the The second accusation was, that I "urged my fellow-citizens. But the deeper pain is to stand here, feeling that a cloud of count. expect from him; and justly suspects him of to the printing, but expressly admitted the perinting, but expressly admitted the perinting, but expressly admitted the perinting, but expressly admitted the perinting of the printing o chooses to remain undecided and uncommitthe District any measures which they may Educated men are the natural sources and this deplorable evil!" On the 6th Januaguides of popular opinion; and they are ry, 1829, Mr. Minor, of Pennsylvania, bound to stand forth boldly, to battle with offered a resolution instructing the Comsion, though at some risk of being swept pediency of abolishing slavery within the away by its fury. The principles of the same. And the vote was, ayes 114, nays community, generally become its public reported, in substance, that slavery could sentiment. This living embodiment and not be abolished in the District without the Give me a good cause, and though I claim in which its editor blows hot and cold with of morals and religions; and as it constitutes the most effectual method for the for- by 1200 of the citizens of the District mation and vigorous maintenance of a sound was presented, praying for the abolition of for that function. On this account it was ly popular. On the 23d January, 1836, that the laws of Athens held that citizen an Mr. John Tyler, then a Senator from Virupon it, and if insiders express abolition eral interest. The Redeemer of the world very in the District, with the consent of the free soil.

Affairs of Liberia.

In looking over the annual report of the layed until another opportunity. American Colonisation Society, submitted at the recent meeting in Washington City, the National Intelligencer notices the following facts in regard to the condition of affairs in the

Republic of Liberia: General peace and prosperity have prevailed throughout the past year, and the intheir various vocations. Great attention has

attention. Considerable quantities of these articles have been exported, but it is thought productions of the Republic. It is easy of cultivation, yields a small crop in three and a large one in five years after being planted. and its quality has been pronounced by competent judges equal to any in the world. gers of old obtained the immense quantities of Much attention has been devoted to the gold, in the construction of the temple. The cause of education, and the religious condition of the people is all that could be last month, says that in the Travels of Lord can be fixed to the good influence which Lindsay, it is stated, that during his wan- Liberia and her institutions can exert, not only upon the native tribes, but the entire which the hieroglyphics upon it proved to temporal and spiritual regeneration of

knowledge of English becomes more French prospect there is of their expectations being every day, until at last her dialect, like the fulfilled, and how the fulfilment of them British Channel, belongs to neither England would disappoint themselves in the end. nor France, but is continually running be- A word as to the accounts which we are Celeste, which makes it very difficult to un- ers will have seen the statement which we derstand her, unless you have had a course published from the Evening Post of the of six private boxes at the Adelphi. A result of an assay of a twenty ounce lump similar metamorphosis takes place in her of "gold" bought for \$140 in San Franto Madame Toddee, and her shop is called not, it is notorious that the sulphuret of by every means which lies within the reach office of the Commissioners of Emigration tent, and infers, from the vast amount of the consultation of man. being in all, 16,820-12,264 were Irish, the gold of Ophir used in the construction tations'-is very difficult, however, to conand ornaments of Solomon's temple, the sult; and when visited in her incognito, sends down word that 'Madame cannot be disturbed-she is "composing."-Model

The total number of persons, who for a that so wonderfully and magnificently en- A Fool Answered According to his Folly.

L .- "And yours, again, my Lord Bishop, to

A New Mistery of the United States. lication of his History of the United States, Y. Tribune.

In western New York an important A few days since we were present in the Sen-movement is about to be made. At Utica ate, when Mr. Foote of Mississippi made a most a meeting was to be held on the 25th, to double or triple track railroad, of six feet his usual consise way, thus defines his position: track, and without any small curves, on National Bra. grades of no more than 20 feet ascent in a Respect for the Senate, where remarks considered best to aid a central State con-political parties of the country as mere vention, or people's railroad central asso-ciation, to meet in Utica, on Thursday, the was never used by me in reference to any vention, or people's railroad central asso. Lou. Jour.

The Contract. Western Virginia contains 38,500 square niles; Western Pennsylvania 33,000 square miles. In 1830 Western Virginia had 378,000 inhabitares, or about nine and a half to the square mile: at that time Western Pennsylvania had 593,000 inhabitants. or eighteen to the square mile. In 1840 Western Visinia had 432,000 inhabitants, and Western Pennsylvania 815,000.

Virginia in ten years gaining one and a

The soil of Western Virginia is better than that of Pennsylvania, and mineral Ohio, who urged me to permit my name to wealth more abundant. The climate of be brought before the Buffalo Convention. Virginia is unsurpassed by any in the Union, and the navigable waters as numerous and other parts of the letter. I stated as nearly navigable. And why this difference?

Simply because Western Virginia is

One hundred and fifty slaves, which have view the question. I know how party lett to act of Assembly.' We quote a paragraph confess him before men, whom he will ground on this subject, was in 1831, when been emancipated by the will of their late the committee on the District, (composed owner in Kentucky, recently embarked for the motives to which I would appear in the motives to which I would not become a entirely of slaveholders) reported, that Liberia, at New Orleans, in the bark Laura, cholera, and their departure is therefore de-

Look before you Leap. I can recollect, was the substance of the The New York Journal of Commerce has the following sound precautionary remarks. which ought not to be overlooked in the pre-

A cool examination of the facts in the case will help men to make better calculations. They have an idea that gold grows in California, and is to be had for the scraping, without reflecting upon the con-

Let us suppose a hundred thousand men at the placers, and that each of them has amassed one-tenth part of the smallest sum he hoped for when he started-for we take it no man dreams of less than a hundred thousand. One hundred thousand men. then having each dug, say eighty-four lbs. The Dahlias of Mexico and the Gold of that coffee will be one of the most valuable of gold dust, (Troy-weight,) which at an average of ten dollars an ounce for good and poor, will be about ten thousand dollars-we should have a thousand millions of gold thrown into circulation immediately, an amount which would decrease the value of gold in the world at least one-half. This is no idle assumption.

Now we do not mean to say this will take The London Magazine of Science, of expected. From present prospects no limit place. On the contrary, we do not as yet see any reason for supposing that gold is to be much cheaper in our day than it now is; but we state the case in order to show what, after all, would be the effect of the realisation of one-tenth part of the expectations of men for the year 1849. Add to this, Metamorphosis of a Fashionable Milliner. the probability that five hundred thousand As the model milliner rises in the world, persons will be in California within two confusion of tongues, like the Tower of years, (if the gold should continue as golden Babel, attends her growing eminence. Her as now,) and then consider what reasonable

tween the two. She talks like Madame receiving from California daily. Our readname and door-plate. Mrs. Todd is changed cisco. Whether this case is as stated or a 'Magazin de Fouveaules,' or, at least, a iron which is found all over this section of Depot, and circulars inform the curious, country has been found in large quantities question, to do it away, will probably bethat Madame Toddee is de Paris (of on the west coast. It is commonly known course) and was the 'premiere eleve' of last as "farmers' gold" and abounds in lime-Exposition d'Industrie' for her very supe- stone formations. It is not even valuable rior 'jupons hydieniques.' As her fame in- as iron ore, since by no process yet discovazin' is vacated for a handsome mansion, evaporating instead of melting. A ship have been fined a the police-office by the in some ci devant aristocratic square, where brought home a load of this ore from the magistrate for public drunkenness during

The Journal des Debats of Dec. 11 announces as published that day, a new book by M. Lamartine, entitled "Raphael, Pages of the twentieth year." The Debats says-"Persons who have seen the book, assure us that in deep feeling, charm and longer or shorter period of the year have riched the famous temple of antiquity. The Verses 4 and 5 [of Proverbs] receive illus- splendor of style, those frequent returns of become chargeable to the Commissioners, Major states the cost of the temple at up- tration from the following dialogue, said to a poet to himself, when he considers times wards of four hundred and fifty millions of have taken place between Lord Rochester past, that 'Pages of the twentieth year' may be compared to the first books of the Con--"My Lord Bishop, yours to my knees." fessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau. The Britain in 1842, exclusion B .- "My Lord Rochester, yours to the publisher of these pages, M. Perrotin, an- hounds, was 300,386. nounces from the same author, a very im- The whole amount of tax and con the centre of the earth."

B.—"And yours, my Lord Rishop, to portant work, 'The History of the Revolution tax on 92 packs of hounds, amount-lution of 1848, and the foundation of the ed to \$814,710. Republic."

The Cholera.

The whole number of cases which have occurred at Quarantine, have been 102; of Mr. Hildreth, formerly of the Boston Atlas, which 52 died, and 50 were discharged. Of

wanton and indecent assault on Judge McLean. take into consideration measures to forward Personalities more gross and unbecoming we "What think you of the slavery agita. the construction of a road with a permanent never heard, even in Congress. The Judge, in

individuals; the thought of making the ap-

of this war, in order that the Government might be forced, for want of the means of war, to withdraw our victorious armies from the enemy's country in disgrace," &c. never uttered such a sentiment to any one. My friends know that I was opposed to the withholding of supplies.

The third accusation was, that I "undertook to adjudicate a question before it had be presented for decision in the Court where he sits, with others, for the discharge of high to four or five gentlemen at Cleveland, in other parts of the letter, I stated, as nearly as I can recollect, (my letter not being before me.) that "slavery existed by virtue slave soil, and Western Pennsylvania is of the local law, and consequently could not exist without the sanction of law."-This had been settled by several judicial decisions, and I supposed was doubted by no one. In the case of Graves and Slaughter, it was recognised by the Judges, following the lead of my opinion; and it was held that the commercial power of Congress did that the commercial power of Congress did States; that Congress had no power over the subject, and that it belonged exclusively to present week, which continued in session dur-

> was not written with that view, but there was no restriction as to its publication.

Some two or three letters were written in than an "Oregon Tract Society" has been formanswer to letters received, and were publish- ed, auxiliary to the American Tract Society ed without my permission and against my It was organized at the "Camp-ground, Tuals wishes. This is the first letter, so far as I now remember, that I have written for pub- missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lication within the last two years. As a had issued a call for a meeting in Oregon City, citizen, I claim the right, and shall exercise to establish an Oregon Bible Society. it, of forming and expressing my opinion

on public measures. JOHN MCLEAN.

January 20, 1849.

The Tallahassee Sentinel announces the following State officers, elected by the Legislature of Florida, on the 5th instant:

David P. Hogue, Attorney General. Charles W. Downing, Secretary

Simon Towle, Comptroller of Public

Accounts. Wm. R. Hayward, Treasurer. Robert S. Hayward, Clerk of the Sureme Court.

The Legislature has passed laws giving the election of Register of Public Lands and Judges of Probate to the qualified voters of the State and counties respectively.

Property Qualification in N. Carolina. A bill providing for an alteration in the Constitution of North Carolina, so as to secure the right of equal suffrage to all the citizens of that State, passed its second reading in the House of Commons, by a vote of 75 to 26. Under the Constitution, as it exists at present, the general suffrage principle prevails in voting for members of the lower House; but a property qualification is necessary to vote for members of the Senbetween the voters, and, as the voice of the

ate. This creates an invidious distinction State appears to be against it, the bill in come a law .- Charleston Courier.

The Catholic clergy of this city continue to call the names of such persons creases so does her invisibility. Her 'Mag- ered can it be made available, always from their respective altars, on Sundays, as liveried footmen usher you up velvet-carpeted stairs into saloons and boudoirs with goldlegged chairs and the rosiest ottomans. She
only receives the elite. She gives consulceive, a very salutary effect; since the num-ber of names denounced on Sunday last was considerably diminished compared with that of the two previous weeks. We unthat of the two previous weeks. We understand, also, that several of these unhappy offenders have, in consequence of this exposure, renewed their pledge, and are now observing correct and temperate habits. Limerick Chronicle.

Dog Taxes in England. The total number of dogs taxed in Great

a lawyer of eminence in Boston, and who these, 59 cases occurred among the passen- cayed as to bring forth nothing worth her has already appeared before the public as an author, has made arrangements with the Messrs. Harper, of this city, for the public as pital, 43 were taken sick and 22 died.—N. strength, is able still. Men and studies are decayed; she is not .- Ben Jonson.

FAST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed April 5th to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer in that

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

bound for the gold region. Sickness and der

erted the whole world, we shall find they were lucted with extraordinary simplicity. It was while the church ministered and fasted, that they were directed "to send forth Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto they had been called. There were no places sought out as places of theatrical resort, nor could they be thought of by those who formed then solely upon the simplicity of the Scriptu Robert Hall.

M'KENDREE COLLEGE, (ILL.)-A COFFESO dent at Lebanon, Illinois, writing on business furnishes the following information in rele to the college located at that place

"M' Kendree College is prospering beyond took to adjudicate a question before it had our most sanguine expectations. The number yet been submitted for decision, and which of students in attendance during the last year he [I] well knew was more than likely to as per catalogue just published, is one hundred and forty-three. The institution is now full in fact, we have more than we can well accome date, notwithstanding that we are constant half to the square mile, and Pennsylvania judicial duties," &c. This, I suppose, re-nearly seven. the faculty are at their posts, in health, as they have always been, and are doing well.

> young men, chiefly between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five, who must ultimately wield an extensive influence in moulding the literary and moral destinies of this was "An interesting revival of religion is now

in progress in the college, among

a very favorable reception at Washington Through the efforts of the public men and the

LUTHERAN CONFERENCE .- A conference of the Lutheran church was held in our borough the the respective States. As a political question, which can never come before the Supreme Court, 1 expressed myself opposed branch of the church was transacted.—Wash to the extension of slavery. This, so far as ington (Pa.) Examiner 12th.

ommunication.

BIBLES IN THE U. S.—According to the most accurate accounts, only 4,000,000 Bibles were in use throughout the United States in the year addressed, so far as I remember, did not represent others, and I did not consider the publication of the letter as necessary. It 1848 the different versions of the Holy Scrip-

OREGON.-We learn from Oregon papers

tin Plains."
Rev. Wm. Roberts, superintendent of the

AGRICULTURAL,

From the American Agriculturist.

in New Jersey, when judiciously managed, I propose to communicate an item emi ormer notes.

I have not as yet met with a case of yellows in my new nursery, but have had abundant opportunity to test my theory elsewhere, I also see it yearly tested. It is a sure and certain remedy; a cure, not for the subject itself, but to prevent its propagation. Let every tree, small or large, presenting the least appearance of infection, be immediately rated out, and, if convenient, be consumed by fire, not waiting for the premature crop to be fathered, as such fruit is worse than none; neither waiting for the tree to die on your hands; but, at any season, root it your entire orchard always present a thrifty and Morristown, N. J., Dec. 26th, 1848.

PRODUCTIVE FARMING .- Mr. James C. Corn ing, of Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania has favored us with the following amount o products, as sold from his farm of 125 acres, it

Wheat, 516 bushels, Rye, 50 bushels, Oats, 1,000 bushels, Oats, 1,000 hushels,
Indian corn, 17 acres, or 1,037 bush.,
Timothy seed, 4 bushels,
Potatoes, 100 bushels,
Apples, 500 bushels,
Hay, 70 tons,
Sheep 14 Calves, 14 in number, Swine, 20 in number,

The stock remaining on the farm, on the 12th

SAVE YOUR EGG SHELLS .- Eggs that are to

EFFECTS PRODUCED UNDER AN EXHAUSTED RI equal velocity; most animals die in a sh time, but some of those, which are amphible live several hours; vegetation ceases to gre combustion cannot be maintained; ganpow will not explode; smoke descend other fluids change to vapor; heat is slightly transmitted; glow-worms emit no light; a bell, when struck, is but faintly heard; and magnets are equally powerful.

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE UNI-

VEGETATION THE SOURCE OF REPRODUCTI-No plants, no animals—no animals, no man no manure, no cultivation.

KEEP BESS.—Bees cost nothing for their foot neither for their pasturage in summer, nor fo their provisions in winter.

To Subscribers in Arrenty.

We would earnestly ask that each subscriber who may be in arrears to us will transmit the amount due, at once, by mail. We have on our subscription book nearly four hundred distant subscribers, who owe for the Examiner from its first number, and to whom five or six bills have been sent. It is scarcely necessary to remind newspaper is to receive it and fail to forward the vote-ayes 93, nays 0 ! persons among this number who have, by accimatter of regret to us if, after allowing a proper time to elapse for a response to this call, we are obliged to publish a delinquent list.

Hope Ou! Our friends need not be discouraged by those who report that the spirit of liberty is deadthat there are scarcely any friends of Emancipation in the State. Politicians have made some cunning movements, it is true; but cunning often defeats itself. Members of Legisla tive bodies are fallible as well as other men .-Men have been deceived by their own wishes before to-day. As "history is philosophy teaching by example," we are fond of recurring to it. Archbishop Laud thought that he had put down dissent by the active measures he had taken .-"On the very eve of troubles fatal to himself and his order," says Macaulay, "the bishops of several Dioceses were able to report to him that not

In a short time, the opinions of these men were somewhat changed!

Divine Authority.

nounce the approaching death of an institution is seen in the extravagant claims set up in its favor. On the eve of a revolution or reformato fade, decks herself more gaudily than ever .- | sent them there. When the advocates of a human institution begin to claim divine authority in its favor, it may try to get one in heaven.

We were reminded of the positions of some of the defenders of slavery by reading Macaulay's strength. If the vote on Mr. Dohoney's resoaccount of the doctrines of that great stickler lution represents the public sentiment of Ken-A great change was taking place in the minds of some steps are indispensable to disprove it .hold of power. "It was gravely maintained Monday night next, they will hold another that the Supreme Being regarded hereditary meeting which will doubtless be one of the cession in the order of primogeniture was a di- that the resolution adopted at Frankfort on vine institution, anterior to the Christian, and Monday last represents them, in a tone and tended to ten centuries, could deprive the legiti- friends of emancipation. Meet together in every we have our fears, that the members of the Legisprerogative was limited, were to be regarded of freemen, meet and express your views. This freely made and might at his pleasure resume; cause which has won your judgment and symand, that any treaty into which a king might pathy. You must act at once and with firmenter with his people was merely a declaration of ness. Do not delay to declare that the Legislahis present intentions, and not a contract of which the performance could be demanded."

These doctrines were advanced just before the people beheaded a king for undertaking to carry

Mr. Dohoney's Resolution-The Pro-Slavery Vote in the Legislature-The Duty of

Saturday last was a remarkable day at Frank-"blue bean." The perpetualists of Kentucky who have no Saintin the calendar to whom they

Dohoney, with a heart brimful of ebullient abjoined most delectable resolution?

people of Kentucky, are opposed to the abolition or emancipation of slavery in any form or shape

Well, we cannot too highly admire the com. prehensiveness of Mr. Dohoney's resolution .tion of slavery in any form or shape. We love smile will rest upon your souls. to dwell on the slegance of Mr. Dohoney's coltion, if we are to construe it literally, is in favor assertion of their opinions.

of sustaining slavery in all the varied forms and napes which it assumes among us.

And yet this resolution was voted for by the "Representatives of the people of Kentucku!" We see in this fact great need why Mr. Breckenridge's enlightened efforts in behalf of educa tion in this State should be crowned with success. When the representatives of the people vote for such a resolution, it is time the school-

Mr. Dohoney's resolution was opposed by Mr. Ewing, who very wisely thought the people had sent representatives to Frankfort for 79! Mr. Hughes fearing that the resolution was rather too unlimited, offered to amend it by answer. adding to it these words: "except as now provided for by the Constitution and laws of the State." This amendment was adopted and the them that the surest way of breaking down a resolution was also adopted by the following Are they representatives or mis-representatives?

subscription money. There are, no doubt, many We presume, although we are not aware that such is the fact, that some German transcen- unanimously passed by the House of Represen. dent. overlooked our claim, and it would be a dentalist has commented on the significance of tatives, are the members from Louisville. Did a cypher, and we might, if we saw fit, comment they in so voting reflect the sentiments of our on the significance of this 0--what boys call a city? Let the large, the overwhelming meetnine with the tail cut off. But we must daily ing at the Court-house answer. A more res-

form or shape whatever." Do these gentle. fellow-citizens to freedom men represent the people of Kentucky? No! In this vote they have clearly misrepresented 'n favor of the extinction of negro slavery and to have. all other forms and shapes of slavery. And unless many of the most sagacious and intellithere are a large number of counties in which public sentiment is decidedly in favor of emancipation. The resolution is, we have no doubt, a calumny on the common sense and philanthropy of Kentucky, and we call upon the people to come forth in their strength and repudiate it. We blush to add that we have been

Friends of emancipation, the time for action

has now come! It now devolves on you to be taken for granted that they are hard pressed. wipe from the fame of our State the foul blot When they can find no warrant on earth, they which the members of the House of Representatives have placed upon it. It is now your sacred duty to come forth and exhibit your for the divine right of kings, James the First .- tucky, let it be known; but if it does not, then the people, who were beginning to free them- Delay no longer to act with vigor and directselves from the shackles of the dark ages. But ness. Follow the glorious example of Louis-James claimed more than had been claimed by ville. The opponents of slavery in this city menarchy as opposed to other forms of govern- most imposing in numbers and respectability ment, with peculiar favor; that the rule of suc- ever held in the State. They will then deny even to the Mosaic dispensation; that no human with an emphasis not likely to be misunderstood power, not even that of the whole Legislature- by those who, on this subject, misrepresent our no length of adverse possession, though it ex- city in the Legislature. Be active, be vigilant, veritable matters. We cannot assert the fact, but mate prince of his rights; that his authority was county in the State and declare your will. Do lature have taken up for themselves the idea that necessarily always despotic; that the laws by notlet the perpetualists impose fetters and chains which, in England and in other countries, the on your hearts and tongues, but, in the true spirit merely as concessions which the sovereign had you owe to yourselves and to the great and good ture has misrepresented you, and let the world know that Kentucky is not the paradise of to die. A principle that was honored, cherished the advocates of slavery and slaves.

throughout the State. We are glad to see them active. Something was needed to call out the friends of emancipation, and if the conduct of the pro-slavery men and the recent course of winds, or to allay the surges of the ocean by lethe Legislature fail to have the desired effect on gislative desire, as to attempt to chain down the send us. I was particularly interested in the fort-decidedly it ought to be marked with a them, we shall be greatly disappointed. A few free thoughts of the people of Kentucky. emancipationists in each county should meet | The slave power in Kentucky is now engaged i together forthwith and concert such measures can look for favor, ought, by all means hereaf- as will best serve to bring their friends together. ter, to hold the third day of February in the most A meeting in each county, to be followed by a kindly remembrance. They ought to have a vigorous organisation, for the purpose of bringday. The English have Saint George's day, ing the strength of the emancipationists to bear which they hold, or rather did hold in reverence on the elections for the Convention and Legisin honor of the dragen slayer of Cappadocia- lature next August, are now necessary. If our the Irish have Saint Patrick's day, in honor of friends in the different counties will pursue this that Saint who banished Paganism and frogs course, they will disabuse the people of the where the slave dealer or trader has the freedom of latter forever. I am determined that my family volume? from the "emerald isle"—the Scotch, at home, error under which they now lie in regard to the the State. There is not a slave State in the Union shall not participate in the ruin." have a day, and in this country they make it a anti-slavery sentiment in the State. The promatter of conscience to meet together on the slavery men are striving to make it appear that 1833, and if we repeal it, Kentucky may take her twenty-fifth of January, not in honor of a there are but few persons in Kentucky favorable Saint, it is true, but of a much better man than to relieving the State from the pressure and some saints that we have heard of-and even, curse of African slavery, and that the subject of according to a venerable adage, "every dog has emancipation is not to be "agitated" this year. his day." Well, then, since all sorts of men This is the very profound policy resolved on by and dogs have their day, why should not the the pro-slavery men, and they are chuckling Kentucky perpetualists have their day, and over its fancied success. Rise, friends of emanwhy should not the third of February be that cipation, come forward all you who believe that the spirit of christianity and the genius of make her the frontier of the slave confederation, Saturday last was a very remarkable day at true republicanism are opposed to slavery, and Frankfort. It was dark and cloudy here, but we display your strength. You are called on by posed that the people of Kentucky will tamely suppose it was clear and beamy at the seat of the highest motives that can appeal to human government. The slaveholders' convention met hearts to rise and make your views known.here on that day, and we presume they resolved The times imperatively demand such action of that emancipation is precisely what they do not you. Be men, true hearted, free spoken men, wish to effect. Well, as nobody expected them and let your pro-slavery neighbors understand to resolve otherwise, we fear that their labor of that they can neither frighten nor browbeat love was lost. But what were the doings of the you into silence. Come up to the work that lies slaveholders' Convention when compared with before you with all the earnestness and devotion the remarkable extra performed by the "assem- of freemen who feel that a deep responsibility bled wisdom of the State?" Did not Mr. rests on their consciences. The peace of your tism and philanthropy, rise in his place fame and prosperity of your State, all conspire athe House of Representatives, and offer the to urge you to labor vigorously, perseveringly people. They prefer braggartism, noise, confuville on having him among us. We hope that which excels us. She has 241. In the aggregate Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the pation. Success lies before you and humanity beckens you on, and can you be blind to the charms of the one and deaf to the voice of the other? Act, act with the firmness of christians, of patriots, of freemen, of men, and vic- State, to fight the battles of the South. The spirit high among composers. It opposes both the abolition and the emancipa-

cipation of slavery in any form or shape what- Dohoney's wretched resolution, did not mean heard a good deal said of late of the emancipa- perpetuating slavery. But by voting for it they clearly and triumphantly pointed them out in the tion of slaves, but our friends have not got to have seemingly repudiated the opinions of the that pitch of classic perfection which enables wisest and best men this country has ever proney's resolution wages a war of extermination -who are looked up to with reverence by men Emancipation, think the people of Kentucky had ry in any form or shape whatever." There are them profess to be opposed to perpetuating the evil did the people feel pressing upon them to remany kinds of slavery is Kentucky-there is curse of slavery, but the resolution they have quire the immense vote of 101,828 in favor of re-African elavery, which we hope to live to see voted for expresses entire opposition to emanci- modeling the Constitution. The Magistracy has extinct within the fair borders of our dear old pation. We have no doubt that many of them never been felt as an oppression, the mode of ap-Commonwealth. Then, there is the slavery of vice and sin, the slavery of bad habits, the slavery of the poor and the dependent white men and ry of the poor and the dependent white men and believed, is worse in politics, than a crime. We women, and a variety of other "shapes and forms" of slavery, against each and all of which we mean to war as long as the breath of life animates our bodies. But Mr. Dohoney's resolu-

be discussed in their columns.

Our venerable legislators, in the exercise of their official wisdom have, with owl-like gravity, decided that "all plans of Emancipation are unwise and impracticable, and that agitation is impolitic and imprudent. Such an expression, unanimously concurred

of the people, of course must have some weight. if not an answer, at least some materials for an

The members of the Legislature are chosen as representatives of the people. Do they truly represent the people of this Commonwealth?-Let a few facts answer.

Among those who voted for the resolutions pectable meeting, whether character or num-The "representatives of the people of Ken- bers are considered, never was held in Louistucky," as the members of the lower house of ville. It was a thoughtful and orderly meeting. our Legislature boastfully call themselves, have but pervaded by an intense enthusiasm. Every unanimously resolved that they are "opposed to noble sentiment met with a response which inthe abolition or emancipation of elavery in any dicated the deep and heart-felt attachment of our

Such is the testimony of the people themselve in behalf of Emancipation, a testimony clear, the people of the State. Were the people of expressive and strong. So far from deeming Louisville represented in that vote? We are agitation "impolitic and imprudent," agitation proud to say that an overwhelming majority of is the very thing desired. Discussion, full, free the people of this city are uncompromisingly and thorough, they desire to have, and they mean

From letters which come to us from various representatives from Louisville-

But we have other facts to present. If the people of Kentucky are so utterly opposed to the discussion of the subject of Fanancipation, credibly informed that many of the members why are not the newspapers silent? Say you who voted for this disgraceful resolution have that some of them, and influential papers, too, tion, the defenders of that which is to be changed frequently announced themselves unreservedly are silent? True, but it is very well known assume the most threatening attitudes. The in favor of emancipation in some "form or that fear of political effect, injury to their remembers of a decaying noble family are usually shape," and yet they faltered and voted in favor spective parties, seals their lips. Other papers belle, who, unmindful that her beauty and power more haughty than those who live in prosperity. of a resolution that misrepresents their own there are which have thrown their columns fear- fre gone, still thrusts herself forward to be de-The fashionable lady whose charms have begun opinions as well as the opinions of those who lessly open to the discussion, and the number and spirit of the articles contributed, indicate neighbors: 'The eyes of every slaveholding anything rather than fear of agitation.

Let the Danville Tribune, the Georgetown Herald, the Shelby News, the Maysville Eagle, the present momentous crisis.' testify whether their readers unanimously con-cur in the opinion that "agitation is imprudent State are upon you; the eyes of Kentucky, at and impolitie."

sed, are entitled to especial respect and confi. ancient supremacy, except your arrogance, pos-We find in the Courier of the 5th and 6th, careful consideration of our representatives:

Emancipation in Kentucky, An idea has been started in Frankfort, by members of the Legislature, that Emancipation in Kentucky is dead. When it died, and where and by whom it was killed, are matters upon which we have been unable to get any information whatever. Yet these are interesting and 'essential points in adorned the diadem of the modest and graceful Louis the Fourteenth, of France-that they are the State, and that because they in their wisdom wish Emancipation to be killed-therefore, it is killed. But softly gentlemen-you know but little of the spirit and temper of the people of Kentucky, if the fable of the mountain and the mouse. you imagine you can thus stifle inquiry, and thus put an end to a great, a living principle. Emancipation in Kentucky is neither dead, nor is it likely and advocated by Washington and Jefferson as The pro-slavery men are growing bold matter of right, justice and truth is not likely to die. In every encounter with the dark and gloomy error that is endeavoring to overshadowit, it will

> striking a blow at the prosperity of the State from which it never can recover, if success attends the that has not a law similar to the Kentucky law of station alongside of the noble commerce that come the slave mart of the Union, and negro tra-

> ders will be the merchant princes of the State. In the great debate in the Kentucky Senate on the South Carolina Railroad scheme, Mr. Guthrie took occasion to deprecate the attempt to make Kentucky the frontier State of a slave territory, but the slave power is now attempting not only to but the rampart of that power. And is it to be supsubmit to such a state of things as this? Those who think so will awaken some day from a terri-

Emancipation is not dead in Kentucky, nor is it likely to die. Such principles as it has never die, nor can they be killed. Nor do its enemies believe for a moment that it is dead. If they believed so, they would not fear to submit the question to the people themselves for a direct decision. dollars to the sound of the lyre. "Sonorous of pounds exported 340,695. We dare the enemies of Emancipation to put the metal" of one kind drove him from Berlin-we question to the people of Kentucky, so that they hope that another kind of "sonorous metal" own minds, the welfare of your children, the may vote on that question alone. They know better will not prevent him from being heard in Amethan to trust themselves thus to the voice of the rica. We congratulate the citizens of Louission, and proclamation of the death of what they he may be induced to spend his life in our city.

We prefer, as Mr. Guthrie did, in his great speech, in answer to Robert Wickliffe, Esq.forward in its onward march. We are decidedly Louisville-why can we not have orchestras In conclusion, we will state that we are aware in favor of Emancipating Kentucky from the inculocation of words. He is opposed to the "eman- that many of the members who voted for Mr. bus that has weighed her down for many years, have labored nobly to clevate our taste in music. like to quote; but our space will not permit. and from the awful dangers that threaten her more We are sure that they will gladly welcome a ever." Emancipation of slavery! We have thereby to declare themselves to be in favor of strongly now than they did when Mr. Guthrie so fellow laborer into the field.

debate to which we have referred.

still hunting. They forget one most important Kentucky has certainly fallen upon strange point—that in all representative governments there times. Some of her leading political papers is a large mass of the people who are not wedded journal, the publication of which has been made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth have deliberately come to the conclusion that to either of the political parties made up of poli- commenced in Cincinnati. It has a more mis- of Massachusetts, says that they are quite dethe most important question of the day shall not ticians mostly, and that in whatever way this mass goes, it carries decision in its hands. The political parties in Kentucky will find themselves at an awful discount, if they are not careful, upon this very question. Upon the great question of the perpetuation of slavery by a constitutional provisson, or for gradual emancipation, there can be and should be no mistake as to the sentiments of Kentucky. All attempts to hinder discussion, to in, from those who profess to be representatives choke off free inquiry, or to paralyse public senother purposes. He moved to lay it on the How much weight it ought to have is another the attempt. The people of Kentucky know their the article is one who stands high in Western the lowest in July 278, and August 286. Of ing to leave from the Page 1.

> Let not the friends of slavery imagine for a mo ment that they can strangle discussion-the game is up, and will be pursued.

we held a sentiment that we were afraid to avow

The West Kentuckian thus speaks in regard to the course of "Virginia on the Wilmot Proviso and Disunion:"

"She begins with becoming solemnity: 'The movement (to dissolve the Union,) is one of the consequences.'

"That is just our opinion, it will involve the gravest consequences, the least of which will be tone. We cannot refrain from quoting a poem the final loss of all her slaves. For now she can whose chief excellence consists in the noble the bordering free States, and all the citizens of poetical imagery which appears in others of his those States, except a few fanatics, feel bound by poems. The poet seems to be too earnest to the Constitution to let them alone. But break up the Union and that Constitution, and the noment her slave sets his foot upon the soil of Ohio or Pennsylvania, he is irreclaimably free. The slaves will learn this, and where a desire of liberty now impels hundreds to make their long and difficult way to Canada, it will then induce thousands to make the short and easy leap of her northern frontier. Besides, the people of parts of the State, and from men whose charac- those States, no longer restrained by what she a single dissenter was to be found within their gent men of the State are very much mistaken, ters and position give might to their words, we is pleased to call the 'compact' between the have no doubt that the representatives of other States, would then yield to their natural impulsections have failed in papresenting the senti. see to invite her negroes to their liberty. And ments of their constituenes as signally as the should that embroil her in a war with those Herculean powers, it might be set down as one of "the gravest consequences," which the present movement may involve, without any reference to an insidious and horrible domestic for that it would probably excite to rise up, from her hearthstones, to stab and fire in the dark.

"This withered old grand-dame thus goes or to cut the ridiculous figure of a superannuated ferred to and followed by her younger and fairer State are upon us. By common consent, our sister States look to Virginia to take the lead in

least, thank God, are upon you; and that is just We might allude to other papers, but there the apology she has to offer for declining to folare two, which from the honorable independence low your lead. Did she not see that the end of manifested upon the subject of Emancipation the course which you have run, is a premature and the ability with which the subject is discus. dotage and the loss of all the elements of your dence. We refer to the Louisville Courier, and sibly, she might not beg leave to take some the West Kentuckian, published at Paducah. other. It is because she perceives, in your the following articles which we commend to the fatal error of that 'principle' for whose sake you call her to rebellion, that she scorns your sum-

The Convention at Frankfort.

The convention of the friends of slavery at Frankfort seems to have been a failure. As tucky Legislature, for six years from the 4th o. emancipation is dead, according to the members of the Legislature, where is the chivalry of the State that so few were found to perform the port of the Democrats, received 45 votes—the full magnanimous operation of kicking the dead

We shall publish the proceedings next week, not because they possess any intrinsic importance; but because they are a portion of the newest and aptest illustration we have seen of

Southern Sentiment.

A friend has furnished us with the following extract from the letter of a gentleman residing in North Alabama. It expresses forcibly and The writer is not a Northern man transplanted generally supposed, and as the stock in existence renew its strength, and go forth to battle with new to the South, but a Southern man by birth, edu- is estimated at \$800,000,000, the addition of vigor. You might as well attempt to chain the cation, feeling and interest: "We are very grateful for the newspapers you

"Examiner," as it expresses my views fully, on the Slavery and Emancipation subject. Kentucky must certainly adopt some prospective emancipation laws, when the Convention meets, ac," commencing in 1733 and terminating in was thrown upon the State, in anticipation of of 1833 on the importation of slaves into the State. and Missouri will follow before long. The folly 1758, (twenty-five years.) He is said to be what has really proved to be the case, that this When that law is repealed, Kentucky will have attained a pre-eminence among the slave States of restrictions of the Wilmot Proviso, &c., is very plete. The "Courier" gives very copious exthe Union—she can point to her laws then, and apparent to me, for anything that would cause tracts from the Doctor's sayings, which are all complishing wonders for the public prosperity. boast, if she has no shame, no sense of her wrong, a separation of the North from the South in his peculiar vein of wisdom and waggery. that she is the only slave territory in the Union, would, I believe, destroy the prosperity of the Cannot the whole series be published in one

Our readers will find in another column a "Plan of Emancipation" over the signature of views-a native of Kentucky, and with the eye tained for his recovery. of a true patriot looks to the future interests and glory of his State. His father, the late Chief Justice Boyle, was one of Kentucky's eminent men; all who knew him loved him, and a purer patriot and better man never lived.

Matlida Waltz-By Carl Prox.

This is a composition of a young German who has been but three or four months in our country. Heleft Berlin soon after the commotions in that city. The sound of his peaceful instrument was drowned in the clash of arms and he has come to America to see if our ears can be turned a moment from the clinking of ported during the same time, 1,771,767-number dare not meet in an open encounter. This is their His whole soul is devoted to his art, and his France with about 5,000,000. Great Britain with residence among us will help to create a higher musical taste. We consider him a musical Emancipation, to making Kentucky a frontier slave genius, and we believe that he will yet rank

We have a great deal of musical talent in

The distinguished vocalist, Madame AblameThe official tables show a falling off in the
The fever for California gold hunting is \$430,000, and which are in the hands of received to the second secon wicz, will give a musical entertainment in the Apollo Rooms on Tuesday evening next.—

Make a fewerite in our city, and we are compared with those of 1847 of announced in London, Liverpool and Glasgow, of Common Pleas. The whole claim of the

The Western Quarterly Bevlew.

We have received the first number of this The conductors do not lay claim to infall ibility, and they are willing to have both sides heard on every question. This is to be a free journal. We have been much interested in the article

given, in a most beautiful style, some account of Mr. Gallagher's life, and of the literary enterprises in which he has been engaged, the writer proceeds to quote some of the poems of Mr. G. The three distinctly marked periods of tween 30 and 35 years of age, 389 men, and 197 Mr. G. The three distinctly marked periods of women. The greatest number of deaths has wich Islands for California, with 400 passenwhich the soul of the poet was looking at the Beautiful in the occurrences of life; in the second, the charms of External Nature claimed highest importance, and may involve the gravest his love; in the third period, the soul of the poet has been filled with sympathy for Humanity, and his writings have assumed a loftier reclaim them, by law, when they escape into sentiments it expresses. It has little of the use any but the most direct language. An image might have diverted the mind from the lofty feelings with which the poet wished to inspire The poem is familiar to most of our readers; but we never read it without feeling ourselves nerved to encounter whatever may be before us. The feelings which the poet seeks to arouse are much needed at this time.

TRUTH AND FREEDOM. On the page that is immortal, We the brilliant promise see:-"Ye shall know the TRUTH, my people, And its might shall make you free!"

For the TRUTH, then, let us battle. Whatsoever fate betide! Long the boast that we are FREEMEN, We have made and published wide.

He who has the Truth, and keeps it, Keeps what not to him belongs, But performs a selfish action, That his fellow-mortal wrongs.

He who seeks the Truth, and trembles At the dangers he must brave. Is not fit to be a Freeman-He, at best, is but a slave.

He who hears the Truth, and places Its high promptings under ban. Loud may boast of all that's manly, But can never BE a MAN.

Friend, this simple lay who readest, Be not thou like unto them-But to Truth give utmost freedom. And the tide it raises, stem.

Bold in spnech, and bold in action. Be forever!-Time will test, Of the free-souled and the slavis Which fulfils Life's mission best.

Election of U. S. Senator. It will be seen by our telegraphic depatches that,

as had been anticipated, the Hon. HENRY CLAY was yesterday elected U. S. Senator by the Ken-127 electoral vote for Cass. March next. He received 92 votes, and Col. R. M. Johnson, who was complimented by the supstrength of his party in the Legislature. increase of Gold and its Effects on Value

The Liverpool Journal says that the annual addition to the British stock of gold made by mines is about £12,000,000, of which Russia history of the times, and because they are the and South America contribute each £5,000,000. The Russian mines have been worked about twelve years, and have enlarged our stock of gold by £60,000,000, without having produced the least effect in price. The effect of the discovery of gold in California it thinks will be to close many of the South American works, and well, a sentiment prevailing to a great extent, in this may extend even to Russia, so that the the slave States, and everywhere increasing .- average aggregate supply will be less than is even £25,000,000 annually could not greatly interfere with its value

The Boston Courier states that Mr. John \$1,251,750. This is a fine showing in her finan-Daggett of that city, editor of the City Directo- cial condition. Owing to the expensiveness, ry, has taken great pains to collect the num- private stockholders were not willing to conbers of Dr. Franklin's "Poor Richard's Alman- struct the road, and for that reason the burthen

Dangerous Illness of Wes. C. Preston. COLUMBUS, S. C., Sunday, Jan. 28. adorns the Western coast of Africa; she will be- J. T. Boyle. With the author of this plan the the distinguished President of the South Caro-We regret to state that Hon. Wm. C. Preston writer is well acquainted. He is a young man lina College, has had another and dangerous of great promise—earnest and thorough in his attack of illness. Hopes, however, are enter-

Experts and Imports of 1848. The total value of the exports and imports to and from foreign countries during the year 1848, is thus officially stated:

Exports, Imports, 154,992,900 Balance of trade against us the past year,

CINCINNATI PORK TRADE. - The Cincinnati Ga zette, says that the number of slaughtered hogs aported to Cincinnati since Sept. 1, 1840, is 00,

6. The United States contains 182 public libra, rics. The aggregate number of volumes in these libraries is 1,294,000. la the number of public

American Review. The February number of this work contains

take rank of us.

many interesting articles. There are some passages in the first article-"Dangers and F. W. Prescott is the agent for Louisville.

perhaps 2,500,000, and Russia with 1,250,000.

them to talk "trippingly on the tongue" of the emancipation of slavery. Moreover, Mr. Dohoton, Jefferson, Henry, Madison, Clay, and others

The plant to talk "trippingly on the tongue" of the emancipation of slavery. Moreover, Mr. Dohoton, Jefferson, Henry, Madison, Clay, and others

The plant to talk "trippingly on the tongue" of the emancipation of slavery. Moreover, Mr. Dohoton, Jefferson, Henry, Madison, Clay, and others
those gentlemen, who are figuring so much against those gentlemen, who are figuring a series of entertainments.

The plant to talk "trippingly on the tongue" of the duced—the opinions of such men as Washing

We should like to know what particular object those gentlemen, who are figuring so much against those gentlemen against those gentlemen against those gen against the abolition or emancipation of slaveof all sections. We know that a majority of in voting in favor of the Convention. What great to share in the general scramble for Sacramental and the continuous and the conti has just been giving a series of entertainments and the falling off on the Champlain canal is turers, of all ranks, we are told, are determined will therefore, after obtaining the assets of the crease of \$5,773 08, which was mainly on the to gold. Chenango and Oswego works. The falling off of the canal trade at Buffalo is astonishing, be-The boy of a poor widow in New York, ing a decrease in the tolls of \$544,082 87, which is larger than the total deficiency on all the ca-

> change the name of Van Buren county to Cass some point in the vicinity of Key West; anothsmell as sweet .- Cin. Gaz.

The Boston Traveler, in noticing the returns

cellaneous character than usually belongs to fective, as no returns have been made by twencellaneous character than usually belongs to lective, as no returns have considered the cold washings and ceased, owing to the cold weather; there being a considered to the cold weather; there is the cold weather to the cold weather; there is the cold weather to the cold we reviews; but we believe this feature will not dety-eight cities and town, tract from the interest of the work. The Review reports are very imperfect. The returns re- to the cold weather; there being one foot of the cold weather; there is the cold weather; the cold weather is the cold weathe tract from the interest of the work. The Review reports are very imperied. The retains snow over the whole gold region. Some parquestions that claim the attention of our age.— 5,287; and deaths, 11,346. The greatest number of the winter on the section of ber of births reported in one month was in the winter on the spot. ber occurred in June, 1,092. The greatest gold being found 100 miles south of the fire on our friend, W. D. Gallagher. The author of number of marriages took place in November, discovery. the attempt. The people of Kentucky know their the article is one who stands high in Western rights, and will maintain them. We should feel Literature, and who will take a still higher stand the lowest in July, 278, and August, 286. Of ing to leave from the Pacific coast for the gold the lowest in July, 278, and August, 286. Of ing to leave from the Pacific coast for the gold the lowest in July, 278, and August, 286. surself unworthy of the name of Kentuckian if if his modesty does not prevent. After having the 5,287 marriages, 67 men have been under region. 20 years of age, and 1,134 women; between 20 and 25 years of age, there have been married,

1.870 men, and 1,956 women; between 25 and he offering rewards of \$40,000 for their appre-30, there were 1,415 men, and 673 women; be- hension. been caused by consumption, viz: 2,397; typhus gers and 600 natives—one vessel took \$50,000 fever has carried off the next highest number, in specie to invest in gold dust. The rush for viz: 1,202; and dysentery stands next, having getting a passage was so great, that \$100 was viz: 1,202; and dysentery stands now, and so for steerage passage, and carried off 1,074; pneumonia has caused the paid for cabin, and 80 for steerage passage, and death of 432; and croup 265.

The average age of the persons during the past year was 51 years.

The average age of professional men was over 49; merchants 52; farmers 651/6; public officers 40; mechanics 46; laborers 431/2; seamen, 431/6; paupers 65; females 471/6.

Of the deaths, 490 were unmarried males, at an average age of 35—unmarried females 517, into the United States during the past year. The at an average of 541/2-married females 1,522, at an average age of 431/2-widowers 326, average age 74-widows 758, average age 72.

The Voice of North Carolina. In the House of Commons of the State of North Carolina, on the 20th instant, when certain reso lutions concerning the agitation of the slavery question were under consideration, the following resolution was moved, by way of amendment, by the Hon. Edward Stanly:

Resolved, That we believe the people of North Carolina, of all parties, are devotedly attached to the Union of the United Staies; that they regard it as a main pillar in the edifice of real independence; the support of tran-quility at home, or peace abroad; of safety; of prosperity; and of that very liberty they so highly prize; that they cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, and thatthey watch for its preservation with jealous anxiety; that they believe it is the duty of their public

This resolution, we are happy to say, passed by yeas 56, nays 31.

Presidential Popular Vote.

A classification of the popular vote as regards the slave and free States, including Delaware this gentleman again coming forward with his among the slave States, and not taking South accustomed spirit. We have never distrusted

Carolina inte	the calcula	tion, wo	uld stand thus
	The state of	Taylor	. Cass.
Fourteen slave States, Fifteen free States,		437,39	2 407,070
		924,35	6 816,222
Total		1,361,74	8 1,223,292
Taylor's	majority in s	lave Sta	tes, 30,322
	najority in f		
Total			- 138,456
	INCREASE (OF VOTES	
Years.	Voter.	Years.	Voters.
1828	1,162,418	1840	2,402,658
1832	1,252,268	1844	2,702,549
1836	1,501,298	1848	2,881,272
There are	thirty State	s, fifteen	of which cas

Total electoral vote 290. Necessary to a choice 146. ELECTORAL VOTE.

Taylor. Cass. Free States. 55 Slave States. 163 127 The General Assembly of Arkansas has ad

ourned. It previously passed resolutions in honor of the memory of the late Mr. Sevier, and voted to erect a monument to him. Gov. Drew has formally resigned, and the duties of the Executive will be discharged by the Hon. R. C. Byrd, President of the Senate, until the people can choose a

Public Debt of Georgia.

The railroads through the mountains, from Atlanta to the Tennessee river line, a distance probably of one hundred and twenty miles, is owned by the State, and cost not less than \$5,000,000. For most of this sum, Georgia sold her bonds. She has since reduced them to road would be the nucleus and rallying point of The State is endorser on the bonds of certain railroad companies for about \$600,000. There is no danger of any default, by which provision will have to be made out of the public treasury, to protect the unblemished credit of the

From Texas.

Galveston dates to 22d ult., were received at New Orleans on the 26th. The Lavacca Advertiser states that General Worth and staff were to leave Lavacca on the 23d, for San Antonio, where, as we before stated, the headquarters of the division will be established. Major Liberia. - Phil. Enquirer. O'Brien is stationed as Quartermaster at Port Lavacca. The Advocate apprehends that a strong effort will be made at the next session of their new homes. A part of these have been given the Legislature to remove the Seat of Government to some other part of the State, probably

JOHN H. Passesse, in his recent valedictory

to Huntsville.

on retiring from the editorial chair, which he 513. The number of pounds of pork in bulk imhad filled for forty-one years, has the following: "No man should be without a well conducted Newspaper; he is far behind the spirit of the age unless he reads one; is not upon equal footing with his fellow-man who enjoys such advantage, and is disregardful of his duty to his family, in not affording them an opportunity of preme Court judges of Pennsylvania, on Saturacquiring a knowledge of what is passing in the world, at the cheapest possible teaching. me a family without a newspaper, and I venture to say that there will be manifest in that family cision would be against the Schuylkill Bank, the a want of amenity of manners and indications of ignorance, most strikingly in contrast with the neighbor who allows himself such a rational indulgence. Young men, especially, should read newspapers. If I were a boy, even of 12 years, I would read a newspaper weekly, though I had to work by torchlight toearn money enough to pay for it. The boy who reads well will learn to think and analyse, and if so, an impute the after an impute the state of the st he will be almost sure to make a man of him-

13th inst. An immense amount of business was transacted—among others a bill for the establishment of common schools throughout the The bill before the Arkansas Legislature, to State; one for a railroad from St. Mary's river to nates our bodies. But Mr. Dohoney's resoluemancipationists, throughout the State, into an now a little knot of politicians in Frankfort have a rose by any other name don't from some point near the junction of the Chatahooche and Flint river to St. Andrew's.

Storm over the Gold Region

News to December 20th, has been received overland, via Mexico and New Orleans.

From a letter dated at Mazatlan, Dec. 20th

March, viz: 1,513; and the next highest in Feb-March, viz: 1,513; and the next inglicer is dear cribed as exceeding any account yet published:

Commodore Jones was lying in the Ohio of California, his crew deserting by dozens, and

No less than 27 vessels had left the Sand-\$40 per ton freight.

Oregon is said to be nearly depopulated by the gold fever—some 3,000 having left. Both the Newspapers have suspended.

AMERICAN COMMERCE-The New York Courier and Enquirer obtains from the official papers appended to the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, a statement of the imports and exports statement is long, and we have room for

ract merely:	
EXPORTS.	
roulnets of the fishering	
kins, furs and gingeng	
roduct of week.	
gricultural products animal 5,996 (72 mg	
44 44 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	
anufactures	
rmy Stores	
rticles not enumerated 326 800 to	
1,199 97# 00	
of at exports of Journal	
he exports of 1817 real produce \$150,637 461 co	
101 mg	
oreign merchandize expected \$17,733,343 (6)	
oreign march - 1	
oreign merchandize exported \$17,733,343 (0) he total Imports for the year entire \$21,128,010 (0)	
June 30th, 1848, were	
Thus it will be seen that the imports exceeded	
that the imports exceeded	
ne exports \$4.360 464 00	

Kentucky-Cassius M. Clay

the exports \$4,360,464 00.

The agitation of the question of emancipation spreading in Kentucky. We have letters from some of its citizens, giving hopeful accounts of the state of things.

The Examiner at Louisville is doing great service, by its thorough argument and ful facts. Its last number contains a short letter from Cassius M. Clay, proposing a Convention of the Emancipationists, with a view of consolidating their forces. We are glad to see his devotion to the cause of emancipation, or doubted his ability as one of its standard-bearers, though we differed from him radically as to the duty of the citizens in relation to the Mexican war. But, let the Past go. Mr. Clay, from the time he first raised his voice in the Kentucky Legislature against the importation of slaves into the State, has never abated his opposition to slavery. The anti-slavery cause in Kentucky will derive great aid from his energy. courage and executive talent .- National Era.

Wheat on the Lakes. At Chicago, Michigan City, Little Fort

Southport, Racine and Milwaukie, there are one million and thirty-eight thousand bushels of Wheat in store-and vessels enough in ports on Lake Michigan to carry it all forward to 163 electoral votes for Taylor, and fifteen cast market.

Commerce of Pitteburgh.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says the following is an annual aggregate of the arrivals of Steamboats and other vessels at the port of Pittsburgh. together with the amount of tonnage from the year 1843 to 1848 inclusive:

Keels sand Flats. 13,675 216,226 12,616 227,994 14,189 276,572 1844, Steambonts.... Keels and Flats 1815, Steamboats Keels and Flats Keels and Flats Keels and Flats. Keels and Flats Louisville Sanday School Union.

This Society, which has been an instrument of immeasurable spiritual good to our city, will hold its anniversary meeting at the first Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. The annual report will be read, after which

several interesting addresses may be expected Monument to the late David Hale It is stated that several merchants and gentlemen connected with the New York press are about taking measures to erect a monument to the late David Hale. The subscriptions to be

limited to one dollar each.

The Southern Manifesto. This address, it was stated in the official proceedings, was adopted by a vote of 42 to 17, but "Independent" says, that on the authority of the presiding officers of the Caucus, and other members, the vote was 36 to 19. Thus only 36 Southern members, out of 121 openly adopted the Manifesto.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter received by Elliott Creson, Esq. of this city, from the Rev. A. E. Thorn, of Nast ville, Tennessee, under date of January 16th. We learn also from a gentleman who has paid much attention to the subject, that if the means of transbe immediately manumitted in various parts of the Union, with the object of sending them to "I have now a very interesting company

sailing of the vessel, which will convey them to I have no difficulty in getting emigrants, but money is not to be had. When a man's entire posessions consist in slaves, and he gives them all I suppose he has done well. It Now Eugand and the Free states could only be convinced of the

my charge, waiting with great impatience for the

true state of things in this part of the Union, I am sts, when by an outlay only \$50, each slave thus offered his gratuitous emancipation, may be c THE KENTUCKY AND SCHUYLRILL BANK CASE

Philadelphia Ledger, of yesterday, says: The judges thought it their duty, in order to out a stop to speculation and protect the citizens, to announce in advance that the judgment of the court below (the Common Pleas) would be

A rumor of this matter got upon 'Change,' in self, bating vicious indulgences, which reading is calculated to beget a distaste for." of the Schuylkill Bank sold at \$575;—after the rumor got into circulation, one hundred shares rumor got into circulation, one hundred shares

Schuylkill Bank, loss over \$900,000. The formal opinion of the Court will be delivered in the course of a week or two, and judgment then be entered in favor of the Kentucky Bank. The Legislature of Florida adjourned on the 3th inst. An immense amount of business owned here, and this decision will strike away the last hope of many.

EXPORTATION OF Hoos .- Willmer's Liverpoo Mail says a new feature in the American provision trade has occurred. By the Niagara steamer there were received 100 dead fresh hors, in ice, which were brought to auction, and restized from 32s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. per 120 lbs.

Mr. FOITOR-If ever there was a period in the history of Kentucky of deep interest to every citihistory of the Commonwealth, it is the present. The their constitution. Through their delegates convention, they will settle many grave and rant questions. But the question of the nest and most pervading interest to the State whether provision for prospective gradual pation shall be incorporated into the new very interest of the State, and worthy the calm onsideration of every citizen.

Preliminary to this, according to the view of many, is another perplexing question-what plan any, is an ancipation shall be adopted? This new of the order in which these questions should be discussed and decided, is, however, manifestly wrect—as it supposes the necessity of discussign and settling the details of a plan for attaining an object before we have determined that the obet shall be attained. Before discussing the mode of doing a thing, it is necessary first to decide whether the thing ought to be done—the end to be ecomplished is first to be agreed upon, and then the means for its accomplishment. As there are many, however, whose sole objection to emanciation is, that they can see no reasonable plan for ecomplishing it, and as all arguments in favor of his great object is urged upon them in vain, until ection is disposed of, it may be best to this objection is disposed of, it may be best t show how easily it would be, if the policy connection should be adopted, to carry this poliwinto operation. To silence this objection and or into operation and that has entertained it, it is satisfy any candid fining that has entertained it, it only necessary to exhibit a reasonable plan—one enumbered by no insurmountable difficulties and attended by no evils so great as those which must spring to both races from the perpetuity of not be the best, it may not be the one that shall be adopted—but it is, in my judgment, sufficient to show to any ingenious and reflecting mind that we are disposed to rid ourselves of the multiplied rils of slavery, the means of doing so are in our

ower, and will cost us almost nothing. fixing upon a plan every regard should be paid to the rights and interest of the slave-holding ortion of our citizens. I am a slave-holder, and resenting the plan which seemed to me to be presenting the plan which seemed to me to be most feasible, I have looked to the interest of the most reastore, I have looked to the interest of originality in the plan now submitted to the conof the people. It is not dissimilar i some of its features to systems of gradual emanci pation adopted in other States. In other respects. have appropriated the suggestions of others, and present the plan as a whole, approved in its general utlines by some of the greatest and best men in

Sec. 1. All negroes born after the 4th of July 1855 shall be free; the males when they attain to the age of twenty-five years, and the females when they attain to the age ighteen years.

will be entitled to their freedom under the foregoing on, shall be hired out in the name of the State in name of their search, and they produce by the proceeds of their search, a sum of money sufficient to transport them to and set them six months at the colony of Libertain Africa, which they shall be removed. ed in the sale and removal of their slaves born prio the said 4th of July 1855.

all be enancipated by their owners after the lst day of wary, in the year 1850, shall be hired out in the name the State, and dealt with as negroes born after the said the State, and dealt with a fregular of the provisions the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provision o

not my intention to urge the considerations which have determined me to favor emancipation, or to discuss the question whether we shall emanipaie. I reserve this branch of the subject for a . It is my purpose at this time to consider the advantages of this plan, to show its practicability, and to answer the obections which may be made to it. In the operation of this plan, the institution of slavery will be removed from our State. It will be

accomplished gradually, accommodating, by degrees, the people to the habits, customs, industry, ud labor, contemplated, as the final results of the scheme. Negro labor will be dispensed with gradually, and free white labor by degrees, substituted in its place. Free, intelligent, and respectable labor, stimulated by a full reward, will take the place of ignorant, degraded, slave labor The perroes born after the 4th day of July 1855, will be kept in tutilage, and be qualified to occupy the position of free men in the colony to which er are to be removed. The expense of their remoral will be defrayed by the products of their analytic without cost to the State. No negrounder this plan will be enancipated to remain The importation of slaves and the amigration of free negroes into the State is prohibited. The slaves now on the soil, and to be born before the 4th day of July 1855, are conused in slavery upon the soil. The owners of slaves are left unrestrained in the sale and removal of their slaves. The existing slave property is not at all to be affected by the Legislation. Provision is made for the holders of all slaves to emancipale, if it is desired, and the negroes so emancipated are also to be colonized. Many of the free negroes now upon the soil will be induced to unite their fortune and destiny with their kindred and friends and make their homes in Africa. This system will operate as a great auxiliary to general African colonization. Liberia will be built up in-to a great Republic, shedding a humane and chrisinnizing influence over Africa, recalling the people of that benighted continent from superstition and idolatry to the knowledge and worship of the moted to a glorious realization of the fondest hopes

racticability. All that is needed to execute it, s a sufficient amount of money to defray the expense of transportation and a temporary subsistence at their new homes. Where is this money to come from, and what amount is required? By the proposed scheme, the proceeds of the hire o negroes are to be applied to that purpose .-Will this be sufficient? Let it be considered. The average annual service of a negro man is worth \$75. I have been hiring out negroes for several years and the average annual hire of negro men uring those years has been over \$90. The average hire of negro women is about \$30. These are about the amounts the negroes emancipated under this plan will produce by their labor. Now what will be the cost of colonizing and supporting them until they are acclimated? Judge Underwood, who has his information from Mr. M'Lain, Secreary of to the Colonization Society, says the "So iety can charter ships and transport adult color sts, and take care of them in Africa, until they are acclimated and capable of providing for them-selves, at a cost of \$60 per head. In their own thips they can do it for \$50 per head. In a publication dated 1st November, 1848, asking funds in aid of colonization, Mr. M'Lain estimates the ping and supporting each emigrant six months Liberia at \$50 per head. By actual experiment owtake \$75, the lowest average annual hire of a gro man twenty-five years of age, and each negroman by the proceeds of his own labor within e year from the period at which he will attain freedom under the first section, will be more has able to transport, settle and maintain himself as the colony. The females will be enabled to do the same by two years' labor. But under this plan the State could hire out the males for two years of ven three, and the proceeds of the bire of all ho should attain their freedom under this plan, ild be applied to the removal first of those bes pared and fitted to encounter the difficulties discharge the duties devolved upon them in merian no doubt but our slave population can, their own labor, without costing our white population im one cent, transport, settle and provide for mustes in Africa. But it must be systematic ly wederlaken and persevered in to do it."

The advantages and practicability of this plan is be farmer shown in the consideration of the ns which may be urged to their claim. may be, indeed, is objected to this plan, that essays to accomplish too much, that the work apossible, that the number of negroes in Kena trite objection to every great enterprise. Nothag great, and worthy the enterprising genius of a people ever has been, or can be accomplishwithout time, and money, and toil, and sacri-ice. But let us not be deterred by the apparent nagnitude of the undertaking. Let us look at its State and the world, it will prove to have been a ast undertaking, and if succeeded in, will make hentucky the author of the first movement in the greatest enterprise of benevolence and philanthroby the world has ever seen.

Now what is it that it proposes to accomplish? It is not to colonize the 189,549 slaves now in our State. To remove that large number would be a great work, yet according to Judge Underwood, even that could be done. This plan contemplates of the number only which arrive at the age designated after the 4th of July, 1855. I approximate this number, when I state it at 4,000, the average annual increase for the last ten years being about 2000, as is shown by the Auditor's report. In fact this is much greater than the annual number can remain any length of time, as many of the present stock of negroes will doubtless be removed, and many others menumitted by their benevolent maniers and colonized under the provisions of Sec. 6. These causes will greatly diminish the annual increase, and in the warrantees and colonized under the provisions of Sec. 6. tease, and in a few years after the system goes into operation, will leave comparatively a small number to be co-onized annually. I have already demonstrated, whatever their number may be, that by their own labor, without cost to any one, they can colonize and maintain themselves.

But it is said that vessels cannot be obtained to hip so large a number. I inferfrom Mr. McLain's chusetts for the California trade.

statement, that the Colonization Society, will, du ring the present year, send out to Liberia 1,010 emigrants. If they do not, it will not be for the want of ships, but for the want of money. The Society has experienced but little difficulty in procering ships. If ships can be chartered now by the Colonization Society, at so small a cost, will not a supply be furnished whenever a de-mand is created. It must even now be profitable, else vessels could not be chartered for he purpose. As Liberia grows, its commerce st grow, offering returning freights in the export of her tropical productions, and making frequen-and profitable the commercial intercourse between he two countries. Now, there are no returning reights. This will prove a new element, calcula ncipation shall be incorporated and security the calm the Colonization Society. The procurement of

essels constitute no difficulty. The objection I have heard urged with most re liance, to this plan, is that it will separate husband and wife, &c., and in its effect will be cruel and inhuman to the negro. This objection does ot come with seemly grace from those who urge t with apparent triumph. I am free to say that this scheme looks primarily to the interest of the white man, yet at the same time it regards the welare of the negro. This under the circumstance deem right. But will the alleged cruelty resulom its operation? Under this plan, husband ap wife will be removed at the same time, ay slight modification even families can be col together. Individual benevolence will do p vercome this obstacle. But suppos

were to be left behind for future eminot the wants of parents be consolwith the knowledge that they we here, and would before many ew home, to partake of the ove. The pioneer parents adustry and the accumulati co after them. yed by themselves and their or now subject to the disruption of the strongest d the tenderest ties of our nature? Surely he . Under the humane system of slavery in Ken-icky, by operation of our laws, the relation of

sband and wife, and parent and child, may be prever severed. By petition the chancellor sells he slaves of infants, by execution the sheriff sells ne slaves of every description of citizens, by conract all masters can sell their slaves, and in o case does the law limit the sale to families or restrict the separation and removal of them. The necessary and inevitable disruption of the social and domestic ties under even the mildest form of scheme proposed. In further refutation of this objection I state the following proposition which I believe will not be denied: that the necessary and final separation of husband and wife, and pa rent and child, under a system of perpetual slave ry in Kentucky (for that is the alternative presented by those making the objection) would be incomparably more frequent and more cruel than-ican possibly be under this plan.

It will be said that this plan will be too slow in

roducing the desired effect. Of all the objections alleged, this has impressed me as the most reasonable. I could desire the removal of slavery from our midst more expeditiously. But it must be kept in mind that respect must be had to the rights present owners of slaves, and time allowed to fit and prepare the colony for the reception of the slaves. And we, too, must become gradually used the new state of things.
I have now considered the principal objections

o the proposed scheme of gradual emancipation, have not attempted to answer any captious obections which might be made to it. Indeed ere are other objections which are worthy of noce, but will be more properly attended to in the iscussion of the question, "shall Kentucky now lopt a system of gradual emancipation." my particular plan. I am prepared to accept asy easonable remedy for the evil. I submit this atline with the hope that the discussion of the The Panama railroad hill wis then discussed for subject may lead to the adoption of some plan adapted to the present emergency.
Respectfully,

L T. BOYLE. Danville, Boyle Co., Dec. 4, 1848. Congressional Proceedings

In the Senate, on the 29th ult., Mr. Douglass, from the Select Committee to whom had been re-ferred the bill and amendments providing for the

The bill now reported, proposed to strike out of Bill until adjournment.

Mr. Douglass' substitute all after the enacting clause, and to insert, substantially,-that Congress doth consent that the portion of territory included within the following limits, viz: beginning on the Pacific ocean, on the parallel of 42 degrees north lat.; thence west on said parallel to the dividing idge which separates the waters flowing into the lorado River from those which flow into the Great Basin; thence along said dividing ridge to the point where it was crossed by Lieut. Col. J. C. remont, in 1844, as shown on the map of his excorations; thence southwardly along the line of aid exploration, as shown on the map of said remont's surveys, published by order of the Senate in 1848, to its intersection with the 117th meredian of west longitude; thence in a direct line to the intersection of the Sierra Nevada Mountains with those of the Coast Range; thence due west to the Pacific Ocean; thence along the Coast, including the adjacent islands, to the place of begin ning-shall be set apart as the territory of one ment. State; and, when the fulfilment of the conditions herein contained, shall be declared to be one of the States of the Union, by the name and style of he State of California, upon an equal footing with ne original States in all respects, but with the un-

the public domain, &c., &c. The conditions prescribed are the same as here tofore given in Mr. Douglass' substitute, that the acting governor, when furnished with a copy of this act, shall immediately proceed to lay off the country embraced, into election districts, for the elecon of 50 delegates to form a constitution, &c.,

It is further provided, that when the constitution and State government shall have been established, the President, on being officially notified thereof, only true God. And thus will colonization be pro- shall issue his proclamation, declaring said State to be one of the States of this Union. of its benevolent founders.

Is this plan practicable? I believe it is. I think that Judge Underwood, in a recent speech in the land in force in said State, and further, that until the land in force in said State, and further, the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in force in said State, and further the land in forc Senate of the United States, has demonstrated its | the next census, the State shall have one represen-

It is further provided by the bill that the portion of territory bounded on the North by the 42d par-silel, East by the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the State of Texas, South by the Republic of Mexico, and West by the proposed State of California and the Pacific Ocean, including the islands diacent to these, shall become one of the States this Union, by the name and style of the State New Mexico, or such other name as the people hereof shall, in their constitution, adopt, upon an qual footing with the original States in all reects, so soon as it shall contain the proper numper of inhabitants; and they shall establish for themselves a constitution and republican form of State government—the United States (as in the ase of California) reserving to themselves all right of property in the public domain and other property ceded to the United States by the treaty wirh Mexico, free from taxes or assessments of any kind by said State, and also the power of dising of the same, including the right of adjudica ng all claims and titles to lands derived from any reign government, in such manner as Congress shall prescribe; and the laws of the United States are extended to the new States, so far as not local-

y inapplicable.

One hundred thousand dollars are appropriated o carry into effect the provisions of this act.

The bill was read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Niles moved to take up the bill of last ses ion, making a grant of lands, on certain condi tions, to Mr. Whitney, to aid in the construction of his proposed railroad, from Lake Michigan to he Pacific Ocean, with a veiw, he said, to fix a day for its consideration, and to ascertain whether the Senate is disposed to do anything on this

which the public were much surprised.

Mr. Borland opposed the taking up, and proposed a resolution requiring the Secretary of War to

cause surveys to be made, to ascertain the best rantes. After some debate, the bill was taken up-Foote offered an amendment, and Mr. Borland pro-posed also to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting instructions merely to the Secretary of War to have made the surveys above referred to, by skilful engineers, &c. The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the bill was then made the special order for Mon-

day next. On notion of Mr. Benton, the Panama Bill was then taken up; and Mr. Douglass offered a substi-tute, (which Mr. Benton stated that he preferred to the original bill, substantially the same as that reported by Mr. King in the House, but further reserving to the government of the United States the right to annul at the expiration of ten years, the contract for the transportrtion of the mails, &c., the bill. and providing that the rates, during the first five Mr. years, across the Isthmus, shall not exceed \$8 per passenger, and \$8 per ton; during the next five years, \$5; during the next 5 years \$4, and during the next 5 years \$3—provided that should Congress annul the contract at the expiration of ten years, this tariff of rates also shall be cancelled. It is also provided that all freights from American ves sels shail be transported according to its order of

After some conversation between Messis, Web ster, King and Benton, as to the proper order of proceedings, on the bill, the amendments were proceedings, on the bill, the amendments were ordered to be printed, and the bill was then informally passed over.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6-6 P. M. The Hon. W. H. Seward was elected Senator from this State to-day, by 91 majority on joint bul-

The steamship United States was compelled to put into Halifax for coal, where she was detained three days. She encountered very boisterous weather, but no accident of any consequence occurred during her passage.

Pistors,-Revolving pistols to the value of \$80,000, have been sold at one factory in MassaCONGRESSIONAL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1848. SENATE

The joint resolution for extending the time for receiving proposals for public printing occupied the Senate most of the day; the bill finally passed, fixing the time for closing the proposals for the 14th February. The Senate then adjourned over to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock the Speaker called the House t rder, and after the usual morning service, numerous petitions and memorials were presented by different members and referred to the appropriate On motion of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, the House re solved itself into the Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, which occupied the House until adjournment.

SATURDAY, Jan. 3. Mr. Stevens asked leave to introduce an important resolution, relating to the Mexicon treaty, em-bodying a protocol now first published. This, it is supposed, will invalidate the treaty. Objection were raised so that Mr. Stevens withdrew it for the

Then, on motion of Mr. Vinton, the House re solved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Post-office Appropriation which was considered for some time, a The private Calendar bill was then com

> SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, P. M.

Mr. Mangum offered resolutions similar to tho offered by Mr. Stevens in the House last Saturday

especting the treaty with Mexico.

After some debate the subject was laid over. Mr. Rusk submitted a resolution which wa considered by ununimous consent, and passed, di-recting the President to pay our secret service fund. The most of which was incurred by the the treaty with Mexico.

The 14th February was the day set apart for committee to count the electoral vote.

Mr. Jefferson Davis made a report in favor the claim of Pacheco.

Mr. Atherton, chaiman of the committee on Finance, reported upon the civil and diplomatic bill; which was made the order of the day for to-Several bills presented were laid over, under

he rule of the House. The postage bill was considered. Mr. Allen replied to Mr. Niles, and charged his as a deserter from the Democratic party.

Mr. Niles rejoined and denied the charge, and vas very severe in his remarks in regard to Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Steven's resolution relative to the Mexican reaty came up, which produced a warm discus ion and occupied most of the day. The resolu tion was finally passed: yeas 147; nays 34. Unimportant business occupied the House th

remainder of the day. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6-6 & M. SENATE.

After the usual morning service, communications were received from the War and Navy Depart Several petitions and memorials were pro-

Mr. Bell presented the petition of a company of citizens, asking the aid of the Government, and proposing to carry the mail in coaches from tioners were men of character, and that their pro posals ought to be considered--referred to the Pos Office Committee.

some time, after which the Senate proceeded to Executive business. HOUSE. Mr. Brown, of Va., moved to take up a previou motion which had been made to re-consider the

vote laying upon the the table the bill respecting the Circuit Courts of Western Va. the Circuit Courts of Western Va.

Sition to postpone the man action upon the state of things to be deprecated. If they were considerable confusion in the House. Several motions were made, and the bill was finally laid over.

The House then debated the Navy obsequence of country, fully understands the question. He hon-

> WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 7 P. M. 2 SENATE.

Mr. Benton presented a resolution for repeali the law requiring the Senate to elect a Sergeant at arms, &c., and to make the same a permanent Mr. Benton, from the committee on Military afairs, reported a bill to construct a military road from St. Louis to the Bay of San Francisco. enate then went into executive session, which occupied the remainder of the day.

HOUSE. Passed resolutions appointing a committee correct the Presidential vote. Severa' reports of hen resolved itself into committee of the whole n the state of the Union, and discussed the aprepriation bill without conclusion until adjourn

> Kentucky Legislature. IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 30. The Senate went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bradley in the chair upon the bill to modify the law of 1833. A long and animated debate arose, a brief al

tract of which is given in the Commonwealth. Mr. Helm (Speaker) spoke at length in oppos tion to the bill. He opposed the modification of the law of 1833; not because he was in fayor of the principles of it, but because he thought it in expedient at this time, to act upon this subject at all. He thought nothing could be lost by letting the question rest. In six months a convention would assemble to revise the Constitution; there was at least a possibility that it would discuss and decide this question; and he did not think any man, even if this modification is made, would be disposed to tisk his money by importing slaves be-fore the meeting of that convention. Thus nothing would be gained by acting now. But his great bjection was, that it would arouse and excite the feeling in favor of emancipation which was now n the decline and dying away. Mr. Draffin opposed the bill. For his own par

he thought this was the very time to act upon this question. If there were emancipationists lying in concealment, he wished to bring them out. He was ready to see and face his fees upon this question. Mr. Hobbs spoke in opposition to the propose

nodification of the law; declared his decided opposition to emancipation, and repelled the charge of "abolitionism," which had been thrown upon the defenders of the law of 1833. The debate was continued at some length by Messrs. Hogan and Grey in favor, and Messrs.

Williams and Helm against the modification. The committee, without taking any vote, rose and reported the bill to the Senate.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communi ation from the Public Printers in answer to the resolution of the Senate inquiring the cost operating 60,000 copies of the Constitution of the State. The communication states the cost o printing at \$390 77; of binding at \$90; and of the

paper at \$437 50, making in all \$918 27.

Also—a communication from the Governor transmitting the bond of R. C. Wintersmith Treasurer elect, which was referred to the con mittee on Finance. Mr. Wa'l, from the committee on the Judiciary eported the bill from the H. R., returning to the County Court of Boyle county, the power of ti-

ion that it ought not to pass: made the special order for to-marrow. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker laid before the House a suppleme

tal report of the First Auditor in response to resolution of this House in relation to the Commonwealth's bank; ordered to be printed. The Speaker announced the committee to wa upon Gen. Taylor, as follows: Messrs. Hardin Mason, Holton, Barlow, Beaty, Newell, Dünlap Butler, Crenshaw and W. Davies. Mr. Pope, from the committee on Internal In

provement, reported a bill to complete the locks and dams and roads of this Commonwealth—appropriates \$562,000, and authorizes the issuing of ate bonds for the amount; read. The bill was then ordered to be printed; and referred to the committee of the Whole for Tues-

The House again resolved itself into committee of the Whole, Mr. Underwood in the chair, upon the bill to amend the law of 1833, prohibiting the

dressed the committee at length, in opposition to of the State. Mr. Anderson advocated the bill at some

On motion of Mr. Ewing, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1849.

ting the importation of slaves.

Mr. Barbour spoke at length in in favor of the

the modification. He knew that the Senator and if, in their from that district, whom he greatly admired and espected, was opposed to it, and that he was supported by the people there. But the Senator was a popular man, and it was his impression that the ie was sure the other river counties were sound on this subject. They had learned by experience that the support of such laws as the law of 1833, and the discussion of emancipation doctrines, enouraged northern fanatics to come and steal away

their negroes.

Mr. Hobbs could accept no compliments at the expense of his constituents: and he would be un-worthy the seat he occupied if he did not indignanty repel such a stander upon the citizens of Louwille, as had just been uttered, whether it came for M. by original remark or by quotation. What had Louisville done, what had she failed to do-that she rould be thus assailed? The sentiment which the Senator had quoted, ascribed to her a mean, gnoble spirit. She had never shown such a spirit. The gentleman could exhibit no evidence of any such spirit. The gentleman had passed a high encomium upon Kentuckians;—whenhad Louisville failed to contribute her full share to whatever ade the name honorable! Whether upon the pattle field or in the walks of peace, her citizens had done full as much as any others, to the prosperity and glory of the State.

The committee then rose and reported the bill HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev Stuart Robinson of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Hite had leave to offer the following rese

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciar nquire into the propriety and expediency of pass-og a law requiring all druggist and apothecaries have a license and certificate of qualification from a medical faculty, or a board of physicians before they are permitted to sell medicines; and also, make it a penal offence on the part of any othecary or druggist who may sell impure, or dulterated medicines; adopted.

Mr. Hughes-Banks-had leave to report a bill

this time, to establish the Covington Bank Kentucky; read, ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday next, and eferred to the committee of the whole. The House then resolved itself into the comm tee of the Whole. Mr. Underwood in the Chair, upon the bill to amend the law of 1833, prohibite the importation of slaves. Mr. Ewing being entitled to the floor, oppo

the bill at length. eport progress, and obtain leave to sit again: car

THURSDAY, Feb. 1st. The election of U. S. Senator was the main bus less of the day, the result of which we gave in our paper of yesterday. The till to modify the law of 1833 came up in both Houses, but scarcely any

Woods, in the House. In the House, Mr. Underwood, from the co mittee on Education, reported a bill to establish the Kentucky College of Medicine and surgery, which was read. Also a minority report against said bill. Mr. Pope moved to amend by providing for

ission of the act to the voters of the city Louisville, and unless a majority of the people should vote in faver of the bill, it should be bu and void, which was discussed by Messrs. Kodman, Towles, Hughes, &c., when the orders of the day came up, and the further consideration of the world should know the position of Kentucky upon that question. He supposed that every man FRIDAY, Feb. 2. SENATE.

The bill to modify the law of 1833, in relation the importation of slaves, came up, when Mr. Hobbs moved to postpone the further con-sideration of the bill until Friday, the 10th inst. Messrs. Barbour and Grey addressed the Senate sition to the motion

Messrs. Wall, Chiles and Coler, in favor of the agazinst it. esulted ayes 100), nays 18

MOUSE. The bill to establish the Kentucky College Medicine and Surgery came up as this time. The question being upon the adopting of t amendment of Mr. Pope to submit the bill

people of Louisville.

Mr. Pope made a statement of all the facts in the case from the organization of the first Medical school, to this time. He believed that another school could be sustained, and he wished to have the question submitted to the people of Louisville, to say whether or not they desired another school established among them. He alluded to several precedents for this submission to the people. One n relation to the railroad from Lor Frankfort-another in relation to licensing coffee ouses. He was in favor of a new school, but he thought it proper to submit it to the people, have ing the most implicit confidence in their intelli-gence and ability to judge wisely in the premises Mr. Morris had as much confidence in the intel ligence and character of the people of Louisville as his colleague or any other person. He showed the great difficulty under which the present College labored before it became able to sustain it self. He compared the progress of the school and its present condition, with the schools in Philadelphia and New York, and showed the preeminence of the Louisville school. He had avowed himself throughout the city during his canvass, as opposed to the new school; and it was equally true, that his colleague had avowed himself in favor of the new school. He denied that the people had asked that the question might be submitted to them, or that the precedents alluded to

were applicable. He feared that the establishment of a new school would not only result in the downfall of the old, but also the new school, hoped the amendment would not be adopted. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Johnson advocated the amendment. Mr. Ewing spoke in opposition to it. The amendment was then adopted. The bill

was then made the special order of the day fo The House resolved itself into committee of the Whole, Mr. Underwood in the Chair, upon the bill to amend the law of 1833, prohibiting the impor

Mr. Speaker, (Page) being entitled to the floor, advocated the bill at length. The question was debated by Messrs. Menzie Myers, Rhea, and others until the House adjourn SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 1849.

SENATE. Mr. J. Speed Smith, from the Committee on In ternal Improvement, reported a bill to improve the | nays 0; and so the resolution was un downward navigation of the Kentucky river, above slack-water navigation, and the Three Forks there of. The bill appropriates \$10,000 to remove rocks

snags, &c., from said steam.

Mr. J. Speed Smith briefly explained the object of the bill. It proposed to grant a small appropriation for the benefit of an important section of country, and especially of two very important branches of trade, viz: salt and coal. Salt was manufactured and coal found in abundance upon the upper part of the Kentucky, but the passage to market was difficult and dangerous. By removing obstructions in the navigation, and making it safe. papital would be drawn to the development of these productions, and the whole country benefitted. He risked nothing in saying that if the navigation should be rendered safe, in a very short time salt would sell at Frankfort at 25 cents per bushel. Mr. Boyl moved an amendment, appropriating \$10,000 to improve the navigation of Licking river. The bill and the amendment were then made the order of the day for Monday next-the day previous ly fixed for the consideration of the general bill re-

Mr. Todd, from the Cammittee on Finance, made a report, of which, on motion, 1000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. Speed Smith offered the following joint

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the officers and soldiers of Kentucky who served in the last war against Great Britain; as also all officers and soldiers who served in the Indian wars, or in the war importation of slaves.

Mr. Robertson being entitled to the floor, adto meet Gen. Taylor, upon his visit to the Capital The rule being suspended, the resolution was

adopted.

Mr. Cofer offered the following joint resolution, which, the rule being suspended, was immediate-

ly considered: WHEREAS, the State of Kentucky has a deep interest in sustaining her present Banking In-stitutions, not only for their solvent condition preciation of his gallantry and services in the Mex-The bill to restore the power of licensing taverns and prudent management, but because they conin the town of Danville to the county court of Boyle county was rejected by a vote of 15 to 20.

The Senate resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Bradley in the chair, on the consideration of the bill modifying the law of 1833, prohibition the importation of slaver. to the wants of the community; but as there are ganized on the 10th instant. A Telegraphic desnumerous applications to the present General Assembly for the creation of more banking in-Mr. English also spoke at length in favor of the bill. In the course of his remarks, he said that he rose only for one purpose—to correct the improvements of some conference of the circulation; and whilst good policy might

e modification. He knew that the Senstor of the modification. He knew that the Senstor was proposed to it, and that he was supported by the people there. But the Senstor was popular man, and it was his impression that the testion had not been discussed. At all events, was sure the other river counties were sound this subject. They had learned by experience at the support of such laws as the law of 1833, at the discussion of emancipation doctrines, enouraged northern fanatics to come and steal away eir negroes.

Mr. Hobbs could accept no compliments at the ouce making provision for completing its right to sult ion in the Bank of Kentcky, and to make arrage

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the Auditor in response to a resolution of enquiry in relation to the debt of the State. Mr. Wallace, of the Committee on En made a report.

Mr. Dohoney offered the following resolution Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the people of Kentucky, are opposed to abolition or emancipation of slavery in any form or shape what-

Mr. Ewing said he looked upon the resolution as entirely foreign to the duties for which the Representatives were sent here, and he therfore moved lay the resolution on the table. Upon this motion the yeas and nays being called,

was lost: yeas 14, nays 76.
Mr. Ewing said he saw by the resolution that it was too general in its terms-"any shape or form whatever," not even allowing emancipation by ast will and testament according to the law and onstitution as it now exists. He thought his res- the mills for kilm-dried \$1 25 per bbt. lution was throwing down the gauntlet to the emancipationists, and would provoke comba which he believed unnecessary and impolitic since the pro-slavery men had need to act only on pation; he had said that he was no emancipationists, and gentlemen of the House could believe him or not, but if he was an en ancipationist, he would have the courage to avow it. He should vote against the resolution.

Mr. Vertress said it was the very resolution had desired to offer to the House. Ae thought the vote upon the resolution, would show to the people of Kentucky, the position of every man upon the all-absorbing question of emancipation. It was not alone for the purpose of disturbing the question, that he desired the passage of this resolution. The pro-slavery mer were not in favor of Mr. Towles advocated the bill at length.

Mr. Mc Larning moved that the committee rise, them by the Constitution, to disturb it if they chose. He was opposed to gradual emancipation now prospectively, and he did not say that any man in the House was an emacipationist, but the time would come when we sould see emancipationists

on the stump.

Mr. Conklin voted to lay on the table, that resolutions might be modified, and again offere to the House. He sas not in favor of emancina progress was made with it. Speeches were de-livered by Messrs. Boyd, Helm, and Rice, in the Senate, and Messrs. Hite, Vertress, Dunlap and to it in any shape of form whatever. He did n believe the State would adopt emancipation; be some men he believed were agitating the question with a view to pext summer. If the resolution should be modified he would vote it, but not as it now stood.

Mr. Hughes moved to amend the resolution. adding except as now provided for by the Con-stitution and laws of the State. He thought the amendment would obviate the objections raised against the resolution by the gentleman from Grayson, (Mr. Conklin.) He stood upon the floor opexpressed the views of his constituents, and let those in favor of gradual emancipation vote agains the resolution, and the world would know the pos ition of Kentucky.

Mr. Morris said there had seemed to have been a feeling to avoid the agitation of the subject of \$1 05a5 10; Seconds \$3 10a4; Common \$2a2 55. The slavery, and tor it he had been glad. He was surprised that the friends of slavery should force this in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Hobi's was surprised at the alarm manifested by the friends of the measure, at a simple proposition to postpone the final action upon it. They seem to fear further light—they fear to grant time country, fully understands the question. He honestly believed a large majority of the people were
oppose to the modification, and he trusted that
further time for consideration and reflection
would be granted.

The aubject was debated at some length by

The aubject was debated at some length by

The subject was debated at val of the declarations made by Virginia in 1831, and by Maryland in 1832, "that slavery rested like The quagestion on postponing until Friday next, &c. He was not afraid to express his opinion; it was the same as had been frequently expressed by the greatest statesman now living, who but a few days ago was elected to the United States

few days ago was elected to the United States
Senate by the Legislature.

He showed that slavery, had, up to this time, been regarded by the Sates of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and other States, as sell as Kentucky, as ancell. He did not believe the server ten men in the House who would go for anstituting slavery is hentucky, if she was now free (18 m it. Slavery and been forced upon us in opposition to our way, and he believed that the people would now ejoice to be rid of it, if it could he done without a succeeding evil. There were now three parties: ultra pro-slavery men, those who were in favor of getting rid of slavery if there

The showed that slavery, had, up to this time, paper. Mrs. C. died of Typhoid Fever.—Dayto

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINIA.

Rev. Wm. Gunn, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky.

J. M. McKim, 31, N. Flith st., Philadel Beckner & Cannifer, Lafayette, Ia.

J. Baldwin, Bethany, Va.

Geo. Scarborough, Owensboro, Ky.

C. C. Evers, Utica, N. Y. who were in favor of getting rid of slavery if there was a practical scheme without resulting evils, and the infusiated fanatics of the North. He uncipation—emancipationists were opposed to dis-solvinh the relation of master and slave regardless of law-abolitionists regarded the inherent qualities of their nature the same do the Anglo Saxon race—would destroy existing relations, and would break down the barrier between the two races.—

H. Barclay, Russellville, Ky.

Rev. Hoorer Crews, Mount Morris, Illinois.

Hon. A. W. Graham, Bowlingreen. Ky.

The latter were what he regarded as fanatics. The great men of this country, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, and a host of others, had deprecated slavery, but it was forced upon us and become a chanchre upon the body politic. He thought Elias Smith, 142 Nassau street, New York. ced into the Legislature. Mr. Ewing desired to have the following read

as expressive of his opinion, with the view of offering it as an amendment, at the proper time:
Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, any action by the convention, called to meet this year, to revise the constitution, on the subject of eman cipation, would be unwise. Mr. Boarman moved the previous question.

The question now being, "shall the main question he now put?" Messrs. Towles and Hardin de manded the yeas and nays; and the question wa decided in the affirmative; yeas 63, nays 30. Mr. Hughes was opposed to suppressing debate and he therefore moved a reconsideration of th

vote just taken. Mr. Towles had desired to offer an amendmen to the resolution, which would "pour oil on the troubled waters."

His amendment was as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That in the opinton of the representatives of the people of Kentucky all schemes or plans, or the general emancipation of the slaves of Kentucky, whether immediate or gradual, are slaves of Kentucky, whether immediate or gradual, are unwise and impracticable, and that it is politic and prudent to avoid all agitation of this subject.

Mr. Hughes' amendment was adopted.

The question now being upon the adoption of the resoution, and the yeas and nays being called, stood yeas 92, and so the resolution was unanimously adopted.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

EVENING SESSION. HOUSE. Mr. Johnson, (in the House of Representatives,

offered the following resolutions, as a substitute for resolutions offered by Mr. J. W. Davis. 1. Resolved, That a committe of three members of this House be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate, and report to this House, what officers of this Government have acted culpably in milling to take bond from the late Treasurer of this Commonwealth.

2. Resolved, That said committee enquire who are the persons whose names have been sent to the Senate as the securities of the late Treasurer, James Davidson; and whether said persons, whose names were so given as security, are now, or whether said persons did or not know that names were presented as securities. 3. Resolved, That said committee enquire what part, or if anything, could be made by suit against the late Treasurer.

4. Resolved, That said committee enquire into, and report such proposed amendments as they may deem proper, for the better security of the people's money in future.

Adopted by a vote of 81 to 1. Mr. Towles read and laid upon the table resolu

ions against emancipation. Appointments by the President. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate LAND OFFICES

SAMUEL WISE, receiver of public moneys. Vincennes, Indiana, re-appointed. Major Bliss, it is proposed, in our Legislature, to present with a sword, in the name of the people

can War. A resolution to that effect has been of

OLLIVER B. HILL, receiver of public moneys,

New Orleans, Louisiana, re-appointed,

fered by Mr. Hall .- N. Y. Express.

WISCONSIN SENATOR .- The Legislature of the State of Wisconsin convened and was duly orpatch informs us that the Hon. J. P. WALKER. whois now a Senator from that State, has been re-elected for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire.

he rose only for one purpose—to correct the impression which the remarks of some gentlemen might create, as to the sentiments of the river counties on this subject. He believed that all of them were in favor of the modification of the law. Perhaps he ought to except Louisville, where, it had been said, the people preferred white servants, because they could pay then in cast off clothes, and need not bear the expense of burying them when they died. But even in Jefferson county, he believed that is the question were county, he believed that is the question were canvassed, a majority would be found in favor of the circulation; and whilst good policy might dictate that increase, yet warned by the past, there is much reason to apprehend, by an uncrease of the number of banking institutions, a redundancy of paper circulation will follow, and a consequent inflation of prices, extravagant as consequent inflation, succeeded by a revulsion, and depreciated bank paper. Whereof,

**Resolved by the General Assembly of Kentucky, That the joint committee on Banks be instructed to inquire into the causes of the demand for more banking capital;

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE-During the week there has leard of sales through the week of 150 pieces and 150 oils on orders at 15 and 7c; and sales of 50 pieces infefor Bogging at 11to; and sales of 40 pieces and 40 coils, and 30 pleces and 30 corls at 14 c and 7c; also a sale of 220 colls rope at 67c-4 months without interest; a sale of 70) pieces bagging, at 14 c; a sale of 64 pieces inferior at 14c. The receipts this week are 868 pieces and 620 coils, The shipments during the week amount to 514 pieces and 510 coils. The stocks left on hand are 4,494 pieces and 4,278 coils.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-Cotton during the first of the week was stimulated. On Thursday we heard of a sale of 20 bales fine Alabama at 6c, and 17 bales fine at 6fc, the highest rates obtained this season. A sale Sat. urday evening of 60 bales, good Alabema at 64s. There continues a good feeling in the market, though the foreign news is rather of an unfavorable tendency. We quote a sale yesterday of 36 thates fair Alabama at 6c, and 35 bales, a mixed lot, at 67 afe. Our quotations for com mon to fair qualities are 4fa6fc. The receiptsthis week amount to 28 bales. Cotton Batting we quote at 74a8c. Cotton Yarns are in fair demand, and we quote sales at 64, 64 and 7je for the different numbers, in lots; retail sales o the country at 6, 7 and Sc.

CORDAGE, &c-We quote retail sales of Manilla Cordage from the manufactory at 13c; sales of oiled and tarred Cordage at 10c per lb. Sales of Baling Henry Twine at 11a124c from stores; sacking Twine we down at 25a30c. CORNMEAL -- We quote by the bushel at 40a15c; a

COAL AND WOOD-There is a fair supply of Coal on hand. We quote birtsburgh by the quantity at 9 cts. Retail sales we have at 12a124c. Sales of Wheeling and Pomercy Coal at Sales. Sales of good Wood from wagon at prices ranging from \$1 50 to \$3 per

FLOUR AND GRAIN-We hear of a sale Flour, at the levee, at \$3 85; light sales from stores at \$4 10; retail sales et \$4 50. Stocks on hand light. The scrofulous patient, covered with olders, loaths nend at 752770 for prime. Sales of Corp at 22,250. to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Sales of bright Outs at 20c. FISH .- The stocks of Mackerel are very heavy for this

market, We hear of sales of No. 3 at \$1 75; No. 2 at 87 50; and No. 1 at \$10 per bbl, which are the ruling rates. Retail sales to the country of No. 3 at \$5a5 25 ted somewhat. Holders of good Molasses and Coffee are tify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The quite firm. Sugar is pretty much unchanged with increasing receipts. The imports this week are 732 highs; 70 bbls Sugar; 771 bbls Molasses; 767 bags Coffee; and 53 tierces Rice. The sales of Rio Coffee during the week testimony could be brought forward, proving most conmount to 850 bags in lots at 6t, 6t, 6t and 6fc. We quote retail sales at 6747 cas per quality, &c. Light sales of Java Coffee at 104 a124c; Laguyra at 7a74c. Sugar is quite firm for fair qualities. The sales reported through the week amounted to 387 hhds at prices varying from TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION 11 to 4fe-chiefly at 44 and 4fc, One or two light sales of choice Sugar were made at 5c. We quote by the bbl at 4 a5c. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Refined Sugars vana Sugar in boxes we quote at 6a74c. Plantation Mo. lasses we quote at 21 a26c as per quality. Sales during the week of 150 bbis at 244c; 200 bbis on private terms; 80 bbls at 25c, and 375 bbls at 26c; and a sale of 80 ha bbls at 274 cents. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 32a43c, according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand. We quote sales in lots at 64a7c. Receipts this week 248 boxes. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales; the stock is light. We quote sales at 41a1fc.

TOBACCO-The receipts of Tobacco are increasing but much of the finer grades is soft, owing to anfavorable weatherin prizing. The sales at Todd's warehouse during the week amounted to 35 hhds as follows: First sales at the Planters' warehouse were 15 hhds at the ap nexed rates: Firsts \$4a4 75; Seconds \$3 25a4; Common

81 80a3. Whisky at the river at 16 alege. Sales Saturday of 81 bbis at 16a16je; sales of 40 bbis Monday at 16c. Sale, no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues yesterday of 108 bbis at 164 cents. We quote sales of good, July, 1848.

Departed this life at Cincinnati, on the 9th inst , at th residence of her lather, Dr. William Judkins, in the 331 year of her age, Mrs. Sanah Comi.v, wife of William F. Comly, one of the editors and proprietors of this paper. Mrs. C. died of Typhoid Sever. — Dayton Journal

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia

Brown & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildi Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N.

Madi- C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentneky. J. B. Rossell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. ome WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

> THE CREEK SLAVE. THE Statue, by Powers, will remain on exhibitor a short time at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL. Jefferson street. Open from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets \$1. Pam

NOTICE TO TAILORS of Giazed Wadding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and sold-lowerthan the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Alle-ghanies. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothiers, &c.,

RUSSELL & STEARNS. Cincinnati, January 20, 1849 .- tf. TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN F. BAST. MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

omptly attended to.

CHEWING TOBACCO. No. 75, Third street, between Jefferson and Market, Jan 13-tf LOUISVILLE, Ky.

SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND

ELEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS. 1 HR Women of the Bible-18 engravings; Leaflets of Memory for 1919 [vings; The Gem of the Season-20 fine steel engravings; The Book of Pearls for 1819-20 The Snowflake; The Christian Keepsake; The Ruby; The Lady's Annual;

The American Gallery of Art; Scenes in the Life of our Savior; " The Apostles;
" The Prophets;
The Illuminated Gems of Sacred Poetry; The Genis of Beauty; The Book of Beauty; The Keepsake; The Heroines of Shakspeare

Friendship's Offering; The Garland; The Amaranth. he above, together with a splendid assortment glish and French Stationary, and Fancy articles, so for the Holidays, may be found at the new Be-

J. V. COWLING.

C. H. BARKLEY,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. Lexington, Ky. Will. attend promptly to any business entrusted nim—will act as Agent for the collection of mead closing accounts, &c, &c. Charges moderate.

April 1, 1948 tf HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO

ISAAC PUGH & Co., io. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA

Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of ever variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

Sept. 9th, 1848.—tf. NEW STEAM PURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in ou line, on terms as favorable as any other establish ment in the West. The patronage of the public is soile -Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop Aug. 5-tf. J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

WOODRUFF & MeBRIDE, PLANE MANUFACTURERS. And Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY Sign of the Big Plane, 53, Third Street, near Male Dec. 9-1y



IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HARIT OF THE SYSTEM, PAZ-

ofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatist, nate Culaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pus-tules on the Pace, Bfotches, Biles, Chronic Sove kyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head En-largement and Pain of the Bones and Annts. Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Science, or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from inju-dictious use of Mercury, Actives or Dropsy, Ex-posure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

HIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and es ablished reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hermitary disease, with swotten glands, contracted sineus, and bones half carlous, has been restored to health and vigo Hundreds of persons, who had grouned hopelessix for rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from tion, have been raised as it were from the rack of dia GROCERIES-During the week prices have fluctua- ease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly tes testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with clusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the

> The attention of the reader is called to the following stonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsapa

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrolus, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the prothe remedies I used had no affect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, fill the disease had caren away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsapanilla, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was

prise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was resteried to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereato affixed my name, this 19th day of Sept ... 18

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C. ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDINGS This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have be

stinate Cancerous Ulcen on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by diegular and skiring physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of the ing cancer were resorted to; for five weeks insuccession ing cancer were resorted to; for five weeks insuccession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of nitrocacid, and the cavity or internal nicer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast had open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse. I almost despuired of recovery, and considered

worse, I almost despuired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless. Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which are to used, but, from the long, deep seated character of my disease, produced no very decladed change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case. I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over elease en months made the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. I that done promonate myself well, and the time entirely effected by Sande' Sandarilla, as I took no other medicine of any kind doring the time I was under it, me have I have any since.

Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsanarilla cured me, with the blessing of flying. parilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write.

and I do most respectfully invite isdues afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference NANCY J. MILLER, 219 Sullivansy SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARIL This excellent compound, which is creating such rersal interest throughout the country, has made versal interest throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the favor of our citzens and the people around us. We have read again and again of he efficacy of this invaluable medicine—if we can call a very reason beverage medicine—but not until feecusty have we had any positive proof which could bluce us to speak forty of it. But, from facts in our losse sion, we are now well convinced that, without my exception, it is the savest, pleasantser, and har compound ever aftered to the public, for the curgot all chronic diseases, theu matism and strofula, as all impurities of the blood, to gether with many other compaints.

It has so long been emarked that the age is one of nostrums and nostrumy enders, that we handly dare recommend a valuable ascovery in the Medical Science, lest we jeagardise air reputation for increducity and constitute for the what we had above.—Hartford like inc.

SORE THROAT. The following is an extract from a letter received to Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with

Scrofulous Unicers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an af fection of the throat and chest:-BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1846. BAILEYSBURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely decrated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my heaith improved, and my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

your Sarsaparilla. Your friend, SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS SCARLET FEVER DISARRED OF ITS TERRORS.

This danger as and alarming affection, which has swapt from the stage of time so many, both at the innocent age of man-hood, has at length met its bane and antidote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A little grand child of Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with Scarlet Fever, which left her in a dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet eruptions; a large units. Fever, which left her in a dreadful state; her body was covered with particles of scarlet cruptions; a large lump something like a bile, and at least two mehes in diameter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and discharged an almost incredible quantity of most offensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from the ears, of a very offensive character.—Almost demanting of ever stonging the discharge. imost despairing of ever stopping the discharge, the

sed to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, if they call at his residence in Exeter street, near Fawn street.—Baltimore Sun. rilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years,

ed a complete cure, the child having taken only one bot-tle. For the benefit of those suffering from the baneful effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be plea-

Wobunn, Mass., March 30th, 1846. Messis. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by EXPERIENCE, and although its reputation and should be considered. fully sustained by EXPERIENCE, and although its re-tion and utility are very extensive, and stand in no-of my humble efforts to increase them. I want all who afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the si-cacy and power of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours, LUTHER WR1GHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. S. ANDS, Druggists and Chamists, 160 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville; G. W. Norton, Lexington: Geo. Gilmon, Paris; Seaton & Sharpe, Maysville; E. B. Hinman, Cincinnati; D. Craighead, Indianapolis, Ia.; and by druggists generally throughout the United States and the Canadas. Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$6.

December 16, 1848—1y eow

LOUISVILLE MUSIC AND BOOKSTORE THE SUBSCRIBERS, having formed a partnership on the 1st day of October ouisville, where they will carry on a general basiness the sale of PIANOS, MUSIC BOOKS and STA-IONERY. They have in store a large assortment of lano Fortes, of the different styles and prices; Law, ledical, School and Miscellaneous Books, plain and fancy Stationery, Musical Instruments, of every description, and the most complete stock of Sheet Music in the Vestern country, all of which is offered on favorable

orders from dealers, teachers, schools, &c., re-PETERS, WEBB & CO.,

Thackeray's Christmas Book. Mr. Thackeray closes his Christmas Book "Dr. Birch and his Young Friends," a picture of human life in miniature, which is illustrated with equal humor and moral strength, with the following poem, thus happily characterised by the London Examiner. "The 'Epilogue' is a Christmas Carol, in some dozen stanzas, simply and sincerely written, in verse of a very manly and current cadence. Every one will like to read it, and like the writer better after reading it. Whatever in other respects Mr. Zitmarsh may affect, or whatever character he may next assume, this is TRUE, and is to be read with the unaffected admiration which treth exacts from

BPILOGUE. The play is dener the curtain drops, Size felling, to the presuptor's beil:
A moment yet the actor steps,
And looks around to say farewer. It is an irksome word and task; And when he's laughed and said his say He shows as he removes the mask, A face that's anything but gay,

One word, ere yet the evening ends. Let's close it with a parting rhyme,
And pledge a hand to all young friends,
As fits the merry Christmas time.
Ca life's wild scene, you, too, have parts,
That fate ere long shall bid you play;
Good night! with honest gentle hearts
A kindly greeting go alway!

Good night!-I'd say, the griefs, the joys, Just hinted in this mimic page: The triumphs and defeats of boys Are but repeated in our age.
I'd say, your woes were not less keen,
Your hopes more vain than those of men; Your pangs or pleasures of fifteen At forty-five played o'er again.

I'd say we suffer and we strive Not less nor more as men than boys; With grizzled beards at forty-five As erst at twelve in corduroys. And if in time of sacred youth We learned at home to love and pray: Pray Heaven, that early love and truth May never wholly pass away.

And in the world as in the school, I'd say how fate may change and shift; The race not always with the swift. The strong may yield, the good may fall, The great man be a vulgar clown. The knave be lifted over all, The kind cast pitilessly down.

Who knows the inscrutable design? Blessed be he who took and gave!
Why should your mother, Charles, not mine?
Be weeping at her darling's grave?
We bow to Heaven that willed it so, That darkly rules the fate of all, That sends the respite or the blow, That's free to give or to recall.

This crowns his feast with wine and wit: Who brought him to that mirth and state? His betters, see, below him sit, Or hunger hopeless at the gate. Who bade the mud from Dives' wheel To spurn the rags of Lazarus Come, brother, in that just we'll kneel Confessing Heaven that ruled it thus.

Dear hopes, dear friends, untimely killed; Shall grieve for many a forfeit chance, And longing passion unfalfilled, Amen! whatever fate be sent, Pray God the heart may kindly glow, although the head with care be bent, d whitened with the winter snov come wealth or want, or good or ill.

So each shall mourn in life's advance

And bow before the awful will, And bear it with an honest heart. Who misses or who wins the prize? Go, lose or conquer, as you can: But if you fail, or if you rise, Be each, pray God, a gentleman

A gentleman, or old or young! Bear kindly with my humble lays; The sacred chorus first was sung Upon the first of Christmas Days The shepherds heard it over-head The joyful angels raised it then; Glory to Heaven on high, it said, Be peace on earth to gentle men

My song, save this, is little worth; I lay the weary pen aside, And wish you health, and love, and mirth, As fits the selemn Christmas tide. As fits the holy Christmas birth Be this, good friends, our carol still-Be peace on earth, be peace on earth, To men of gentle will.

Sketches of John Bunyan and Wm. Kiffin. BY T. BABINGTON MACAULAY.

the in station and in acquired knowledge, be a full compensation. out in virtue their equal, and in genius their superior, John Bunyan, Bunyan had been bred a tinker, and had served as a private soldier in the Podiamentary army. Early in his life he had been fearfully tortured by bility and his powerful magination made his internal conflicts singularly terrible. He pulling his clothes. He thought that the feared that he was about to burst asunder like Judas. His mental agony disordered his health. One day he shook like a man in the palsy. On another day he felt a fire within his breast. It is difficult to understand how he survived sufferings so intense and so long continued. At length the clouds broke. From the depths of despair, the penitent passed to a state of serene felicity. An irresistible impulse now urged him to impart to others the Chalmers. blessings of which he was himself possessed. He joined the Baptists, and became a preacher and writer. His education had been that of a mechanic. He knew no language but the English, as it was spoken exception, an important exception undoubtedly, of our noble translation of the Bible. His spelling was bad. He frequently transgressed the rules of grammar. Yet the native force of genius, and his experimental knowledge of all the religious passions, from despair to ecstasy, amply supplied in century, the delight of pious cottagers and artisans, before it was publicly commended by any man of high literary eminence. At streams, one the pure and limpid waters of and Mephistophelian school. From this

the first of orators, or Shakspeare the first of dramatists. Other allegorists have shown equal ingenuity, but no other allegorist has some modest hums and ha's, and an unever been able to touch the heart, and to affected blush on his fair forehead, gratified make abstractions objects of terror, of pity, a prayer frequently urged on him, and read

and of love. twenty-seven years which had elapsed since the Restoration, he had passed twelve in confinement. He still persisted in preaching; but, that he might preach, he was under the necessity of disguising himself like a carter. He was often introduced into meetings through the back doors, with a smock frock on his back and a whip in his hand. If he had thought only of his own ease and safety, he would have hailed the indulgence with delight. He was now, at length, free to pray and exhort in open day. His congregation rapidly increased; thousands hung upon his words; and at Bedford, where he originally resided, money was plentifully contributed to build a meeting house for him. His influence among the common people was such that the gov-ernment would willingly have bestowed on him some municipal office; but his vigorous understanding and his stout English heart temptation. He felt assured that the profthe Puritan party to destruction; nor would acts of his virtuous life was to decline an

was still greater. Kiffin was the first man among them in wealth and station. He was in the habit of exercising his spiritual gifts at their meetings; but he did not live by preaching. He traded largely; his credit on the Exchange of London stood high; and he had accumulated an ample fortune. Perhaps no man could, at that conjuncture, court. But between him and the court was interposed the remembrance of one terrible event. He was the grandfather of the two Howlings, those gallant youths who, of the victims of the Bloody Assizes, had been the most generally lamented .-For the sad fate of one of them James was had respited the younger brother. The poor lad's sister had been ushered by Churchill into the royal presence, and had begged for mercy; but the king's heart had been obdurate. The misery of the whole family had been great; but Kiffin was most to be pitied. He was seventy years old when he was left destitute, the survivor of those who should have survived him. The heartless and venal sycophants of Whitehall, judging by themselves, thought that the old man would be easily propitiated by an alderman's gown, and by some compensat on in money for the property which his grandsons had forfeited. Penn was employed in the work of seduction, but to no pu The king determined to try what efpose. The king determined to try what effect his own civilities would produce. Kiffin was ordered to attend the palace .-He found a brilliant circle of noblemen and gentlemen assembled. James immediately came to him, spoke to him very graciously, and concluded by saying, " have put you down, Mr. Kiffin, for an al derman in London. The old man looked fixedly at the king, burst into tears, and made answer "Sir, I am worn out; I am unfit to serve your majesty or the city. And, sir, the death of my poor boys broke my heart. That wound is as fresh as ever. shall carry it to my grave." The king stood silent for a minute in some confusion. and then said, "Mr. Kiffin, I will find a balsam for that sore." Assuredly James did not mean to say any thing cruel or insolent; on the contrary, he seems to have been in an unusually gentle mood. Yet no speech that is recorded of him gives so unfavorable a notion of his character as these few words. They are the words of a hard-hearted and low-minded man, unable to To the names of Baxter and Howe must conceive any laceration of the affections he edded the name of a man far below for which a place or a pension would not

On Suretyship. "There is nothing more palpable in thi Book of Proverbs than the protest which it lifts against suretyship. I think that in comparing Scripture with Scripture this remorse for his you ful sins, the worst of should be taken into account, when adwhich seem, however to have been such as the world thinks venia. His keen sensigard to giving. There is positively noth. ing which I should do with greater relucfancied that he was under semence of rep- tancy and aversion than to give my name robation, that he yad committed blasphe-my again the Hay Ghost, that he had sold that of direct and immediate conveyance, Christ, and that he was actually possessed and subject, I should hope, to different by a demon. Sometimes loud voices from rules and different principles. Certain it is Heaven cried out to warn him. Some- that to give away and be done with it, leaves times fiends whispered impious suggestions one in a wholly different state from coming in his ear. He saw visions of distant moun- under an engagement to give on some untain tops, on which the sun shone brightly, certain contingency, the occurrence of but from which he was separated by a waste which would lay upon us the burden of a of rnow. He felt the devil behind him responsibility that we would far rather discharge now than expose ourselves to the brand of Cain had been set upon him. He hazard of its being brought upon us afterwards. To do this is to open a door through which a crowd of anxieties and fears would enter in, and make my heart the prev of feelings insupportable. I am relieved to think that the sanctions of Scripture are so much at one with my own inclinations. Certain it is that from the moment of my becoming a cautioner, I should not be able to give sleep to my eyes, or slumber to my eyelids. Such are my tendencies .- Dr.

without natural affection. In Joseph we jesty and power the outcasts of humanity, have a beautiful example of this virtue, and now your compassion or your scorn. But in this I desire to resemble him. I lie when my father got into the marrow of his as he commits any one else. But the Queen by the common people. He had studied in this I desire to resemble him. I lie when my father got into the marrow of his no great model of composition, with the under defects herein which I should labor theme—when, quitting these preliminary is only proving her legitimacy; for who ever to remedy; and may the Giver of all grace discussions, he fell pounce amongst the enable me, in whatsoever things are lovely, would be wisdom of the wise; when he even an admirer of literature?—Mrs. Kirk. and of good report, to think of these things. dealt with civilisation itself, its schools, and land. And with what humanity and feeling does porticos, and academies; when he bared he seek to comfort his brethren, and restore the absurdities couched beneath the colleges them from the confusion into which he had of the Egyptians, and the Symposia of the thrown them by the discovery of himself .- Greeks; when he showed that even in their him the want of learning. His rude ora. I am miserably apt to be precipitated into own favorite pursuit of metaphysics, the to the bereaved family—and even for the tory roused and melted hearers who listened such expressions as hurt the sensibilities of Greeks were children; and in their own memory of him who has undergone this without interest to the labored discourses of others. It is true that this, in general, is more practical region of politics, the Ro. mysterious transition. Let us not reserve this without interest to the labored discourses of great logicians and Hebraists, His works were widely circulated among the humbler classes. One of them, the Pilgrim's Progress, was, in his own life-time, translated gress, was, in his own life-time, translated gress, was, in his own life-time, translated great logicians and Hebraists, His works immediately followed by compunction, and a desire to repair the severity; but how infinitely better to put a guard on my lips, and maintain such a tenderness for the feel
gress, was, in his own life-time, translated gress, was, in his own life-time, translated gress, he quoted the puerilities of Cardan; and of awful reverence as subjects of the same into several foreign languages. It was, ings of other men as shall prevent, rather passed, with his calm smile, intothe salons mighty and unknown changes to which our however, scarcely known to the learned and polite, and had been, during near a done them.—Dr. Chalmers.

than redress, the violence which I may have of the chattering wits of Paris in the selves and all humanity are liable.—Dr. eighteenth century, oh, then his irony Chalmers.

by any man of high literary eminence. At length critics condescended to inquire where the secret of so wide and so durable a popularity lay. They were compelled to own that the ignorant multitude had judged more correctly than the learned, and that the despised little book was really a master-piece. Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of allegorists, as Demosthenes is spair.

Love is a fountain from which nows two streams, one the pure and limpid waters of happiness, the other the dark and turbid waters of happiness, the other the dark and turbid and Mephistophelian school. From this record of error he drew forth the grand eras of truth. He showed how earnest men never think in vain, though their thoughts may be errors. He proved how, in vast cycles, age after age, the human mind marches on—like ocean, receding here, but there advancing. How from the speculation obscure his former obscurity.—Ben Jonson.

the penal laws than John Bunyan. Of the For the design of this book was so immense -and towards its execution, a learning so vast and various had administered-that it seemed to me as if a spirit had opened to me a new world, which bad always been before my feet, but which my own buman blindness had hitherto concealed from me. The unspeakable patience with which all these materials had been collected year after year, the ease with which now, by the calm power of genius, they seemed of themselves to fall into harmony and system-the unconscious humility with which the scholar exposed the stores of a laborious life; all combined to rebuke my own restlessness and ambition, while they filled me with a pride in my father, which saved my wounded egotism from a pang. Here, indeed, was one of those books which embrace an existence; like the Dictionary of Bayle, or the History of Gibbon, or the Fasti Hellenici of Clinton-it was a book were proof against all delusion and all to which thousands of books had contributed, only to make the originality of the fered toleration was merely a bait to lure single mind more bold and clear. Into the furnace all vessels of gold, of all he, by accepting a place for which be was ages, had been cast, but from the mould not legally qualified, recognise the validity came the new coin, with its single stamp. of the dispensing power. One of the last and happily the subject of the work did acts of his virtuous life was to decline an not forbid to the writer the indulgence of interview to which he was invited by an agent of the government.

Great as was the authority of Bunyan interview to which he was invited by an quiet, yet so profound. My father's book was the 'Kistory of Human Error.' It with the Baptists, that of William Kiffin was, therefore, the moral history of mankind, told with truth and earnestness, yet with an arch usmalignant smile. Sometimes, indeed, the smile drew tears. But in all true humor lies its germ, pathos. Oh! by the goddess Moia or Folly, but he was at home in his theme! He viewed man first in the savage sate, preferring in this the positive accounts of voyagers and travhave rendered more valuable services to the elers, to the vague mytis of antiquity, and the dreams of speculatos on our pristine state. From Australia and Abyssinia, he drew pictures of mortality unadorned, and lively as if he had lived amongst Bushmen and savages all his life. Then he crossed over the Atlantic, and brought before you the American Indian, with his noble nain a peculiar manner responsible. Jeffreys ture, struggling into the dawn of civilisation, when friend Penn cheated him out of his birthright, and the Anglo-Saxon drove him into darkness. He showed both analogy and contrast between this specimen of our kind and others equally apart from the extremes of the savage state and the cul-

tured. The Arab in his tent, the Teuton in his forest, the Greenlander in his boat, the Fin in his reindeer car. Up sprang the rude gods of the north, and the resuscitated Druidism, passing from its earliest temple. great stack of chimnies that goes from Sir less belief into the latter corruption of crommell and idol. Up sprang, by their went, and their chimnies have been swept side, the Saturn of the Phænicians, the this morning, and the noise was that, and

swallowed up in war and slavery by their think this morning that the house might be brethren, was told with a precision clear haunted .- Diary of Samuel Pepys. and strong as the voice of Fate. Not only an antiquarian and philologist, but an anatomist and philosopher-my father brought to bear on all these grave points, various speculations involved in the distinctions of race. He showed how wace in perfection is produced, u to - certain point, by admixture; bow all mixed races have been the most intelligent-how, in proportion as local circumstance and religious faith permitted the early fusion of differing tribes, races improved and quickened into the refinements of civilisation. He tracked

the progress and dispersion of the Hellenes, from their mythical cradle in Thessaly; and showed how those who settled near the seashores, and were compelled into commerce and intercourse with strangers, gave to Greece her marvellous accomplishments in arts and letters-the flowers of the ancient world. How others, like the Spartags. dwelling evermore in a camp, on guard against their neighbors, and rigidly preserving their Dorian purity of extraction, contributed neither artists, nor poets, nor philosophers, to the golden treasure-house of mind. He took the old race of the Celts, Cimry, or Cimmerians. He compared the Celt who, as in Wales, the Scot-

tish Highlands, in Bretagne, and in uncomprehended Ireland, retains his old characteristics and purity of blood, with the Celt whose blood, mixed by a thousand channels, dictates from Paris the manners and revolutions of the world. He compared the Norman in his ancient Scandinavian home, with that wonder of intelligence and chivalry which he became, fused imperceptibly with the Fank, the Goth, and the Anglo-Saxon. He compared the Saxon. stationary in the land of Horsa, with the colonist and civilizer of the globe, as he becomes when he knows not through what channels-French, Flemish, Welsh, Danish, Scotch and Irish-he draws his sanguine blood. And out from all these speculations, to which I do such hurried and scanty justice, he drew the blessed truth.

that draws hope to the land of the Caffre, the hut of the Bushman-that there is nothing in the flattened skull and the ebon aspect that rejects God's law, improvement; that by the same principle which raises the One mark of deep corruption is to be of race--you can elevate into nations of ma-

eighteenth century, oh, then his irony was that of Lucian, sweetened by the

tions of the Greek sprang all true philosorose all durable systems of government; is greatly enhanced by the rude and distant how from the robust follies of the North

Pepys Haunted by Spirits. November 29th .- Waked about seven posed I heard, near our chamber, of knocking, which, by and by, increased; and I. more awake, could distinguish it better. then waked my wife, and both of us wondered at it, and lay so a great while, while window for people to get out, and then reby and by, going up and down stairs. We were in the house, but wondered what our people did, whom we thought either killed or afraid, as we were. Thus we lay till the clock struck eight, and high day. At last, I removed my gown and slippers safely of the memorable and great, both as acted to the other side of the bed over my wife; in reality and set forth in history, may take and there safely rose, and put on my gown and breeches; and then, with a firebrand in my hand, safely opened the door, and saw Rome, when limited and surrounded by nor heard anything. Then, with fear I confess, went to the maid's chamber door, and all quiet and safe. Called Jane up, and went down safely, and opened my chamber door, where all was well. Then more freely about, and to the tichen, where the cookmaid up, and all safe. So up again, and when Jane came, and we demanded whether she heard no noise, she said, "ves," but was afraid, but rose with the other maid, and found nothing; but heard a noise in the J. Minnes's through our house; and so we ners; how, and by what influences, some from top to bottom at two leaps, and fright tribes were formed for progress; how others ed us, that we could not tell well wheether were destined to remain stationary, or be it was the cat or a spirit, and do seemetimes

She seemed to us much plainer in every respect, than any picture of her we had seen. Her complexion is far from clear, her figure diminitive, her dress devoid of from the elegance of her appearance. She ularly ill-suited to her figure and complexion. The Prince looks like a substantial ments for the comfort and improvement of Legendary Art. ber children, reading all the books which are provided for their use, and acquainting herself with the character of those who have charge of them. We were amused to hear that the Queen of England does not like literary people, that she excludes them, as far as possible, from the court; and, in fact, considers having produced a book as equivalent to a loss of caste. A person who had by dint of great science and ingenuity perfected a plan, by means of which the public interest was essentially benefited, embodied the result of his studies in a book. highly esteemed by the critics and the public. It was proposed by a certain lady at court, to present this gentleman, on the strength of this merit; but the Queen absolutely declined receiving him, because of his literary character. Some one suggested that he had served with honor in the army upon which ground her Majesty consented to receive him. But the gentleman very dog, the lowest of the animals in its savage properly declined appearing at court upon these terms; so that her Majesty was, after all, the only person presented in the affair. Somebody says, there is hardly a magistrate that does not commit himself twice as often heard of one of her family as a patron or

Sanctity of Death to the Living.

Yet in death itself there is a something fitted to draw out our more serious regards

Deborah's Song of Victory. This is a truly sublime ode, and its effect

antiquity whence its utterance is poured forth the John Bull newspaper, among other clever upon us. It is interesting to mark the a prayer frequently urged on him, and read came the glory of chivalry, and the upon us. It is interesting to mark the modern delicacies of honor, and the sweet primitive tendencies to song in the different It may be doubted whether any English cannot express the feelings this lecture cre- harmonising influences of woman. He ages of the world—proving how poetry and Dissenter had suffered more severely under ated—they were something akin to awe.— tracked the ancestry of our Sidneys and music are bound up, as it were, with the Bayards from the Hengists, Genserics, and first elements of the human constitution.-Attilas. Full of all curious and quaint The instance before us is one of the most anecdote—of original illustration—of those powerful and picturesque that has come niceties of learning which sprang from a down to us from any of the older periods of taste cultivated to the last exquisite polish- the world. The invocation to God is truly the book amused, and allured, and charmed; magnificent; and the representation of the and erudition lost its pedantry now in the state of Israel, one of the most graphiand erudition lost its pedantry now in the simplicity of Montaigne, now in the pene. cal that can well be imagined, when the simplicity of Montaigne, now in the pene. tration of La Bruyere. He lived in each the penel tration of La Bruyere. He lived in each the penel to take shelter in hidingtration of La Bruyere. He lived in each time of which he wrote, and the time lived the people had to take shelter in hiding-time of which he wrote, and the time lived the people had to take shelter in hiding-time of libels, by the mere mistake of a single wife a worthy helpmate. However nare again in him. Ah, what a writer of ro-places. 'The mother in Israel' sets before letter. mances he would have been, if—if what? If us a most venerable and impressive figure. For instance; I had occasion to report he had had as sad an experience of men's The blessing ascribed to God because of the that a certain 'noble lord was confined to he had had as sad an experience of men's passions, as he had the happy intuition into their humors. But he who would see the ascendency over the hearts of men. He ing, I found that this innocuous piece of inmirror of the shore, must look where it is made them willing in the day of His power. telligence was metamorphosed into a direct Cotton: cast-on the river, not the ocean. The O, God, make me willing for every service inroad on the peace of a noble family, by narrow stream reflects the gnarled tree, and the pausing herd, and the village spire, and dence to assign for me. It marks the simthe romance of the landscape. But the plicity of these ages, when the dignitaries of the occasion of a recent entertainment the romance of the landscape. But the sea reflects only the vast outline of the headland, and the lights of the eternal heaven.—The Caxtons.

Plicity of these ages, when the dightaries of the land rode on white asses; and how exquisite are the descriptive touches, as that of the archers taking aim at the people when congregated at the wells. The rapid sketch were her ladyshlp's looks; this deserved headland, and the lights of the eternal quisite are the descriptive touches, as that of congregated at the wells. The rapid sketch of Israel by its tribes is highly poetical, and the pen of the ready writer has descended o'clock this morning with a noise I sup. to us from one of the notabilia of this song; the chief point of attraction had been ther and so has the utterance that characterises those who came not to the help of the Lord that increased, and at last heard it plainer, cital of what took place, highly poetical knocking as if it were breaking down a though it be, we read the eulogy of Jael.— But there is nothing in Ossian to equal the moving of stools and chairs, and plainly, description of Sisera's mother looking forth with her ladies through the lattice, and lay, both of us, afraid; yet I would have waiting the return of their victorious lord. rose, but my wife would not let me. Be. We may here note the licentiousness of sides, I could not do it without making war. 'Why are thy chariot wheels so long these gentlemen represented as a company noise; and we did both conclude that thieves in coming?' ranks also among the nota-

agination is that of the stars in their courses fighting against Sisera. We may pass two reflections on this chapter-first, how much little States, give examples of this. Second, as exhibited in that Book which is the record of its doctrines, and also of the doings

The Legend of Mercurine-Julian the

Etruria. How nature and life shaped the the more from an accident last night, that were of the battle in which he perished, St. late occasion, one of the papers talked of The libel was acknowledged with a hearty religion; how the religion shaped the man. our young gibb-cat did leap down our stairs. Basil the Great was favored by a miracu- the general satisfaction given by the royal laugh, and procured for the author a good around her a great multitude of angels; and duke. The truth was, Mr. Editor, that I she commanded one of them, saying, "Go myself penned that paragraph for an inforthwith, and awaken Mercurius, who genious artist in Bond street, in order to Julian the Apostate, that proud blasphemer which he denominated the 'Royal Lamp;' curius had been laid not long before, with who, in an account of his conduct at Oporto, his armor and weapons by his side; and, to which I drew up under his own eye, was taste. Doubtless the circumstance of her his great astonishment, he found neither the stated to have 'behaved like a hero;' but being in mourning, detracted a good deal body nor the weapons, But on returning when it came to be printed, it unhappily to the place the next day, and again look- appeared as if the General had behaved was dressed entirely in black, without even ing into the tomb, he found there the body like a hare.' the relief of a white collar, a style partic- of Mercurius, lying as before; but the lance When I wrote of the Horticultural fete, was stained with blood; "for on the day of it was altered into the Horticultural fate,"

To Amelia.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE. I too would kneel before thy shrine. Young minstrel of the Eden lyre, For oh to me each word of thine

Seems radiant with a soul of fire. I love to watch thy fancy's wing Upon the breath of beauty rise, And, bathed in glory's sunbeams, spring To hail the poet's Paradise.

My heart is bowed, in silence bowed. Before thy spirit's burning gleams, As on my view in glory crowd .

The visions of thy sun-bright dreams.

Full oft, as passion wakes thy lyre. I listen to its music sweet,
Till every thought is touched with fire,
And heart and pulse in wildness beat.

As pictured in thy song—her bowers With gentler sounds the spirit full, And winds go lightlier o'er the flowers. The spirit of the evening fills The shutting rose with softer dew, A brighter green is on the hills, And on the waves a deeper blue.

With lovelier hue at twilight hour The banner of the sunset gleams, And gentle bird and gentle flower

Sink softlier to their blessed dream The rainbow o'er the evening sky With brighter, loftier arch is thrown. And the lone sea-shell's mournful sigh

The music voice of childhood flows More ringingly upon the air, And with a heavenlier fervor glows The eloquence of praise and prayer.

Come back to our deserted bowers. Upon the breeze their voices swell, And their dear hands are clasped in ours.

O'er the still bosom of the stream The stars in holier beauty glow, And come with calmer, sweeter gleam, Reflected from the depths below.

It seems as if those stars had shed Their glories on thy heart and brain, And as thine eagle-soul had read The mysteries of their shining train. Thy genious wanders wild and free
'Mid all things beautiful and blest,
For thy young heart is like the sea
That wears heaven's picture on its breas

And as thy muse her soul of fire In high and glorious song is breathing.

Thy hand around thy country's lyre

A deathless coronal is wreathing.

The following jeu d'esprit from the Theodore Hook, is revived from the pages of things, in the "Life and Remains" of the great wit, immediately forthcoming -Lit. World.

SIR-We hear a great deal of the licentiousness of the press, and I am not disposed to the errors of the press; and I have had afterwards enjoyed. Inflexible

representing his lordship as being 'confined with a violent scold.' In the same way, on compliment was changed by the printer into a satire on the whole company, as if ladyship's cooks.' In a description of the regatta at Cowes, I was made to represent against the mighty. On the other hand we a lady of fashion as having formed a hasty are revolted by it, as a trace of the barbar- and ill-assorted match 'with a boy,' when, ism of these earlier times, when, in the re- in fact, I had only said that the Lady Louisa had, indeed, broken adrift, but had, 'luckily before any mischief was done, been made fast to a buoy.'

When I reported that 'Lord A, had entertained Colonel B., Major C., the Hon. Mr. D., and a few other fashionable friends at dinner,' I little expected to find of 'fashionable fiends.' At the particular bilia of scripture. And what a mighty im- request of an eminent coachmaker, I mentioned that a noble person, well known for his good taste in equippages, and who happens to have a large and fine family, had launched 'a new green cab;' but judge of in reality and set forth in history, may take my horror at seeing it stated, that 'his lordplace on a theatre of small material extent. ship had, this season, brought out another Both Judea and Greece, and I should say green cub.' And I have lately had the misfortune of being the involuntary cause of what is called a hoax upon the public; what attractions of eloquence, and beauty, having announced that Lord K, had made and grandeur, are mixed up with religion, a bet that he would 'trot a mile' on the Harrow road in three minutes, an immense crowd assembled, and was ready to proceed that took place in the world, viewed in the to outrage because his lordship did not 'trot peculiar light of its being God's world .- Dr. a mule, as the printer's error had led them

Of a more serious kind are the injuries done to private individuals, which no one de lores more man'i, the innocent cause di Julian the Apostate, who figures in sacred romances, not merely as a tyrant and persecutor, but as a terrible and potent necessary and performances of that musical wonder mancer, who had sold himsalf to the Devil, 'The Infant Lyra.' I did my best; but the mystic Budh of India, the elementary deities nothing else. It is one of the most extra- had put his officer Mercuring to death, be- of the Pelasgians, the Naith and Serapis of ordinary accidents in my life, and gives making me, by which they had just read in the class— Egypt, the Ormuzd of Persia, the Bel of ground to think of Don Quixote's advention. The story then relates that when Julian led the transposition of a letter, attribute all birs army against the Persians, and on the these prodigies to the 'Infant Lyar.' On a

lous vision. He beheld a woman of re- lump.' This looked like a brutal allusion place near the stove.—Memoirs of splendent beauty, seated on a throne, and to the temporary illness of an illustrious Campbell. sleepeth in the sepulchre, that he may slay recommend an improved kind of argand, he may easily err if he take no other counagainst me and my son!" And when Basil and I never can sufficiently regret the injus-awoke, he went to the tomb in which Mertice done to the gallant General Saldanha,

battle, when the wicked Emperor was at as if there was a destiny affecting all the a beautiful widow, on the sunny side of German Baron, not ill-favored, but quite the head of his army, an unknown warrior, entertainments of that society. When the behind the notion one gets of him from his bareheaded, and of a pale and ghastly late Mr. Canning offered Lord F. the office melting glances upon the sheriff aforesaid. portrait. If the Queen had married him countenance, was seen mounted on a white of 'Secretary of State,' the public were led, for the strength of the impression made by charger, which he spurred forward, and by a mere transposition of the letters, to one of those flattering semblances, she must brandishing his lance, he pierced Julian believe that a new office was to be instihave been sadly disappointed; but she was through the body, and then vanished as sud-tuted under the title of 'Secretary of Taste;' happily preserved from any danger of so denly as he had appeared. And Julian and what gave the more effect to this misfatal a mistake, by an early acquaintance being carried to his tent, he took a handful take was the noble lord's admitted fitness with the Prince, her cousin, who studied of the blood which flowed from his wound, for the latter office. I once ventured to the apple blossom; her lips resembled rose with her under the same masters for two or and flung it into the air, exclaiming with his bear my humble testimony to the assiduous buds, upon which the morning dew yet in three years. They are said to be truly last breath, 'Thou hast conquered, Galilean! attendance of a certain reverend dean on gered, her eyes were like the quives of happy in their domestic relations; and the thou hast conquered!' Then the demons the 'Minster,' but had the mortification to cupid, the glances of love and tendeness English have deep respect for the private received his parting spirit. But Mercurius, find myself insinuating blame against the character of their monarch. They consid-having performed the behest of the blessed worthy divine, for his assiduous attendance arrows that only wanted a fine beau (particular of the blessed) er her a model wife and mother. She is Virgin, re-entered his tomb, and laid him- on the Minister,' and what was still worse, extremely systematic, and makes a point of self down to sleep till the Day of Judg- having to communicate the deserved elevasuperintending personally all the arrange-ment."—Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and tion of Doctor Jebb' to an Irish mitre, 1 was made to announce that 'Doctor Jobb' was to be the new Irish bishop. I remember reporting the case of a poor French lady. who 'appeared at Bow street with her pugdog in her arms;' but the printer most ungallantly stated the fair stranger to have drapery, gently patting the floor, she, with appeared 'with a pig in her arms,' and on the next day of her attendance, a vast crowd had assembled to look at this extraordinary pet, and the poor French woman narrowly escaped being pelted for disappointing their expectations. In something the same way, a respectable tradesman in Oxford street, has had his shop-windows broken, to the loss of near ten pounds, because, having invited the public to inspect his extensive assortment of a fine manufac ture called 'linos,' the printer chose 'to invite the public to inspect a large assortment

I am, sir, a warm friend of his Majesty's Government, (for the time being,) and cannot but deeply feel that even my political views are sometimes distorted. Amongst the prefer a minister to a justice of the peace. benefits to be expected from recent measures in Ireland, I had enumerated the increase of tillage;' this was changed into increase of 'pillage,' and copied into all the ultra Troy papers; and when I said that these same measures of conciliation would induce every loyal and well-disposed subject to unite in 'quieting Ireland,' it was of court in disobeying a subpæna in the perverted into a sneer, as if all loyal and case of Smith vs. Jones. well-disposed subjects should unite in quit-

ting Ireland. Pray, sir, do me the justice to lay this explanatory letter before the public; above all, let it be correctly printed.

I am, sir, your humble servant, A COURT RE

We very often suffer in a similar manner. About two years since, we represented Mr. Peel as having joined a party of 'fiends' in Hampshire for the purpose of shooting which they would impose on Hampshire for the purpose of shooting others, but least of all know they what they peasants; and only last week, in a Scotch would most confidently boast.—Ben Jonpaper, we saw it gravely stated that a 'sur-geon' was taken alive in the river, and sold son.

to the inhabitants at 6d and 10d per lb. What a deal of cold business doth a man spend the better part of his life in! in scattering compliments, tendering visits, gathering and venting news, following feasts and plays, making a little winter-love in a dark corner.—Ben Jonson.

which a goose was placed at dilite, the particle of the particle

Wisdom without honesty, is mere craft and cozenage. A good life is a main argument. - Ben Jonson.

We knew a hairdresser, at W Essex, who, though a laborer for bread, at a penny per chin and two pence per poll, yet had acquired a deep knowledge of entomology, and had one of the fin collections of English insects ever gathered together by one man's unaided exercions tiousness of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the source of the press, and I am not dispersion when the press, and I am not dispersion grounds for the complaint; but I beg to was the most extensive bookseller grounds for the complaint, but I begin assert that, to my own knowledge, much is assert that, to my own knowledge, much is maker! From extreme wars poor store assert that, to my own know to be assert that, to my own know to be maker! From extreme want, he raised to the wealth and he raised charged to the account of the recentions himself to the wealth and happiness be afterwards enjoyed. Inflavible the mortification to see articles of the most love of learning, and living abstenic the mortification to see articles of the mortifi row their means, they always made them suffice; and he has left among his "Confessions" the statement that in their hours her by singing together these lines by h

Our portion is not large, indeed, But then, how little do we need, For nature's calls are few In this the art of living lies, To want no more than may suffice. And make that little do

We might swell our catalogue to many pages with the mere names of those who have thus struggled to eminence through difficulties, but we will merely enumerate a few of our contemporaries, at least men of the present century. Gifford, the editor of the Quarterly Review, was a cobler's apprentice; Bloomfield, the poet, and Mo mer, the painter, had been farming labor ers; and Emerson, the mathematician thatched his own cottage, and the mother of Holcroft, the play-writer, kept a greenstall, and sold oysters .- Cottage Gare

Campbell's Wit.

The weekly, or almost daily exercise of Campbell's playful wit, was a source of much amusement to his friends, among whom, as they assembled round the ston in the logic class in the morning, the usual question was, "What has Tom Campbell been saying?" Another would point in some new inscription on the white washed wall, an impromptu which had just her committed in pencil. The next minute ring was formed round it, and the wit and words, passing from lip to lip, 2-netally threw the class into a roar of laughter. This, however, as Campbell asserted was only a manauvre to exchange with warmth, and get a place near the store for being delicate, and short of stature for his years, he could never penetrate the circle of stout, rollicking Irish students, who are erally mustered round the hearth, unless in "drafting the fire-worshippers," whom had found insensible to everything out we One cold December recoming it was B. nortice man time stove that a libel on "Old Ireland" had just been perpetrated on the opposite wall. Forth rushed the lish sudents, leaving "ample room and vertex enough" about the stove, and read the "Vos, Hiberni, collocatis

No man is so foolish but he may give good sel than his own. He that was taught only by himself had a fool for his master. - Ben

The following capital story is told of an

Attachment Reciprocal.

Alabama sheriff and a pretty widow: "Court was in session, and amid the multiplicity of business which crowded upon him at term time, he stopped at the door of He was admitted, and soon the widow appeared. The confusion and delight which the arrival of the visitor had occasioned. set off to greater advantage than usual the captivating charms of the widow M. Her cheeks bore the beautiful blended tints of with which they were filled resembling don the pun) to do full execution. After a

few common place remarks-'Madam,' said the matter-of-fact sherif, 'I have an attachment for you.'

A deeper blush than usual mantled the cheeks of the fair widow. With downcast eyes, whose glances were centred upon her beautiful feet, half concealed by the flowing equal candor, replied:

'Sir, the attachment is reciprocal.' For some time the sheriff maintained an astonished silence; at last he said-

'Madam, will you proceed to court?' 'Proceed to court!' replied the lady, with a merry laugh; then shaking her beautiful head, she added, 'No, Sir! though this is leap year, I will not take advantage of the license therein granted to my sex, and therefore greatly prefer that you should 'proceed

But, madam, the justice is waiting! 'Let him wait, I am not disposed to hurry matters in such an unbecoming manner, and besides, sir, when the ceremony is performed, I wish you to understand that I 'Madam,' said he, rising from his chair with solemn dignity, 'there is a great mistake here. My language has been misuiderstood. The attachment of which I speak was issued from the office of Esquire C-; and commands me to bring you instantly before him, to answer a contempt

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, residing in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of truth. We labor with it more than with the truth.-Ben Jonson.

Many men do not themselves what they would most confidently boast .- Ben Jon-

A Clerical Repartee. A noble lord asked a clergyman before whom a goose was placed at dinner, Why

It is always safe to learn from our enemies, seldom safe to advise even our friends.

ture, without thinking of your lordship.